

Terror Training/Network of 'Muslim Holy Warriors' Thrives

Pakistan Tiptoes Around Armed Islamic Militants

By John Ward Anderson
and Kamran Khan
Washington Post Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — On the third Thursday of every month, a bus with about two dozen young men pulls away from a secret rendezvous point in this port city and travels 1,000 kilometers north to a base in Afghanistan, where the men spend the next 40 days in basic training for a worldwide holy war.

The camp, just north of the Pakistani border town of Miran Shah, is operated by Harkat Ansar, or Movement of Friends, a radical group based in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad, that is sworn to fight for the global supremacy of Islam.

Since 1987, more than 4,000 militants — including Pakistanis, Indians, Arabs from several countries and a small number of Americans — have been trained by the group in making bombs, throwing grenades and firing assault weapons, members of the group said.

"Our is a truly international network of genuine Muslim holy warriors," said Khalid Awan, who joined Harkat, as the group is popularly known, after receiving his master's degree in economics from Pakistan's Punjab University.

"We believe frontiers could never divide Muslims," he said. "They are one nation, and they will remain a single entity."

Harkat is one of the largest and most militant Islamic groups operating in Pakistan, which critics complain has done little to keep radical Muslims from using its soil to launch terrorist attacks.

Pakistan's reluctance to crack down was spotlighted last month when Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the suspected mastermind of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing in New York, fled here as a worldwide dragnet tightened around him.

Mr. Yousef was arrested Feb. 7 in Islamabad when U.S. officials led Pakistani police to the guest house where he was staying.

Pakistan has been a haven for armed Islamic militants since the early 1990s, when dozens of fundamentalists and thousands of soldiers who had fought a jihad, or holy war, to drive the Soviet Union out of Afghanistan began searching for new theaters in which to wage battle.

The groups have continued to thrive here and in Afghanistan because of the easy availability of cheap and sophisticated weapons, and because large tribal areas along the Pakistani-Afghan frontier are unpatrolled and lawless.

Many of the weapons can be traced to the more than \$1 billion per year that the United States gave to Afghan militias based in Pakistan during the war against the Soviets.

POLITICIANS in Pakistan have been reluctant to launch a committed effort to shut down the groups because they have the support of the country's powerful Muslim clergy. The groups openly raise funds and recruit members.

"The government at the highest levels is sufficiently frightened of these people, but its ability to crack down on them is very limited," said a Western diplomat in Islamabad.

"No, they are not doing enough, but it's not a lack of will," the diplomat added. "It's that the government here is not terribly efficient."



Four Western hostages meeting the press in New Delhi in November, after Indian police rescued them from Muslim separatists in Kashmir. From left are Paul Ridout and Miles Croston of Britain, Bela Nuss of the United States and Rhys Partridge of Britain.

Observers say Pakistan has put itself in the difficult position of allowing the groups to operate in the country to fight against Indian troops in the disputed region of Kashmir, while at the same time trying to prevent the groups from using Pakistan as a base for operations against other countries.

The Pakistani government did not respond to requests to provide a spokesman to answer detailed questions.

IN a telephone interview, Foreign Secretary Najaumuddin A. Sheikh said the underlying problem was religious extremism, fueled by sectarian clashes between Pakistan's majority Sunni and minority Shiite Muslims.

Often, he said, the extremism was encouraged in religious schools, which receive sizable state funding and are prime feeders for militant Islamic organizations.

Mr. Sheikh, the Foreign Ministry's highest-ranking civil servant, said Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto had proposed registering the schools as one way to moderate them.

India has long charged that Pakistan is involved in "state terrorism" by arming, training and funding Muslim insurgents waging a brutal civil war in Kashmir.

In 1993, the United States warned Pakistan that unless it stopped supporting Kashmiri insurgents, the country would be put on the U.S. list of terrorist states. Since then, U.S. officials say, Pakistan has significantly reduced its role in the conflict.

Last month, during a state visit by Miss Bhutto to the Philippines, President Fidel V. Ramos protested that Pakistanis were fighting alongside Muslim extremists battling for autonomy against his government.

Russia has charged that Pakistanis are aiding

the separatist war going on in Chechnya. Following complaints by Arab governments in Egypt, Algeria and Jordan that Pakistanis were involved in extremist movements in their countries, Pakistan asked Afghan aid groups — many were really fronts for militant organizations — to leave. That forced some groups underground and pushed others into Afghanistan.

"They have a right to protest, but we have our duty to perform as Muslims," said Tariq Cheema, 26, a member of the radical Marizak Arshad organization, which aims to establish "the rule of God" throughout the world.

While conducting street-corner recruiting in Karachi, Mr. Cheema passed out a list of names and addresses of 56 Marxist members killed last year during fighting against government troops in Tajikistan, the Philippines, Bosnia and Kashmir.

Since the end of the Afghan war in 1989, Pakistani officials estimate that at least 10,000 Islamic militants have been trained by various groups in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas.

"Arabs run exclusive training camps for the recruits of Middle Eastern origin," a leading member of Harkat claimed, adding that the instructors were Sudanese, Egyptian and Libyan veterans of the Afghan war.

"We only go to those camps for advanced military training that involves operating anti-aircraft guns and tanks" and laying land mines, he said.

Funding often comes from Muslims who think moderate Arab governments are becoming too Westernized.

"Funding for our organization largely comes from Saudi Arabia, where several phi-

anthropists are not happy with the way the country is governed by the ruling family," said a Marxist activist.

A Harkat official said his organization's largest donor was a group of Muslim merchants from India who now live in England.

The groups claim to collect millions of dollars a year in public fund-raising drives in Pakistan's cities, when they plead for money to pay for their holy war against Indian troops in Kashmir.

ALTHOUGH Harkat started as a relief organization for Afghan refugees in the mid-1980s and later applied soldiers to Afghan militias, the group only recently emerged as a major militant organization in Pakistan.

According to Indian and Pakistani intelligence reports, Harkat committed two kidnappings to try to force the release of Harkat leaders imprisoned by India.

On Feb. 5, during its first public fund-raising drive in Karachi, 11 people — some Harkat members, but most bystanders — were shot and killed in an attack by unidentified gunmen on a place where Harkat was collecting money. Pakistan accused India's secret service of the ambush.

At a news conference, a Harkat spokesman, Naved Masood Hashmi, said the party supported "mujahideen struggling for the glory of Islam against the forces of darkness and infidels the world over."

Claiming to draw members from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Egypt, Algeria, Bangladesh and other countries, Mr. Hashmi said, "We'll fight in any part of the world where Muslims are being victimized, whether by Hindus, Christians, Jews or Communists."

U.S. Offers a \$2 Million Reward in Slaying of 2 Westerners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KARACHI, Pakistan — The U.S. government on Thursday offered a \$2 million reward for information leading to the arrest of the gunmen who killed two U.S. Consulate employees and wounded a third.

An FBI anti-terrorism team headed for Pakistan to help search for the men who ambushed the U.S. government van Wednesday morning. At least two gunmen with assault rifles fired on the vehicle, which was carrying employees to the consulate, when it stopped at a red light. The gunmen fled in a stolen taxi.

"The U.S. government is prepared to offer rewards of up to \$2 million for information

leading to the arrest of those responsible for the deaths of Jackie Van Landingham and Gary Durrell," said the U.S. ambassador, John C. Monjo. "The terrorist murder of Americans overseas is also a crime under U.S. law, and the U.S. government is empowered to pursue the perpetrators and bring them to justice."

Mr. Monjo said security measures had been tightened recently and would be further strengthened to ensure that consulate employees could operate safely.

The Pakistani police patrolled the streets and searched for the killers Thursday, but did not announce any breakthroughs.

The attack on the Americans broke a pattern in which foreigners had largely escaped

ethnic and sectarian violence. Seven people were killed Thursday in four separate drivings by shootings in central and east Karachi, the police said. Most or all of the shootings were related to the sectarian violence between Sunni and Shiite Muslim groups, one of several ongoing feuds in Karachi.

The police have at least one witness involving the attack on the Americans. He is Zulfikar Ahmed, the driver who had his taxi stolen at gunpoint near the Karachi airport early Wednesday. The taxi, found abandoned a mile from the site of the attack, believed to be the vehicle used by the assailants.

U.S. counterterrorism experts were be-

lieved to be focusing on a theory that the killings were in revenge for the arrest last month in Pakistan of Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, a suspect in a bomb plot. Mr. Yousef was swiftly extradited to the United States, where he is suspected of being the mastermind of the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

A memorial service was held Thursday afternoon at the consulate for the two slain Americans, Miss Van Landingham, 33, worked as secretary and Mr. Durrell, 45, as a communications technician. Mark McCloy, 31, who worked in the consulate's post office, was in stable condition with gunshot wounds.

(AP, Reuters)

Wave of Mafia Killings Meant to Scare Informers, Italians Say

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

CAMPAGNA" by organized crime aimed in part at silencing informers who have been vital to the government's fight against the Mafia.

On Monday night, in the Sicilian capital, Palermo, gunmen killed a nephew of Tommaso

Buscetta, a former mafioso who has cooperated with state prosecutors since 1984. His testimony was instrumental in convicting Salvatore (Toto) Riina, the reputed boss of all bosses, and in the indictment of former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti on charges of acting as the Mafia's protector in Rome.

The killing of the nephew, Domenico Buscetta, along with the other slayings, has led the police to suspect a renewed effort by the Mafia to intimidate those who would break the criminal organization's traditional code of silence.

"It is a terrorist campaign by the Cosa Nostra that has differ-

ent objectives and among them, the phenomenon of cooperation," a Sicilian prosecutor, Gino Carlo Caselli, said at a news conference Tuesday.

The motives for some other recent killings are less clear, prompting some experts to speculate that the Mafia has other reasons for resuming a campaign of terror.

In one case on Monday, three men were gunned down near Catania, Sicily, in what the police described as a "classic Mafia hit" while on Feb. 26 a young couple was killed in the town of Corleone, Mr. Riina's hometown, which for 16 years had been spared any violence.

Throughout its fight against the Mafia, the government has

relied heavily on testimony from former Mafia members who have cooperated with the state in exchange for leniency. According to prosecutors, the ranks of such informers have expanded in recent months, reaching an estimated total of 820.

In the years after his decision to cooperate with the police, Tommaso Buscetta, has lost several relatives to Mafia hits, including his two sons.

In an interview Tuesday in the Italian press, Mr. Buscetta, who now lives in the United States under the federal witness protection program, asked his family's forgiveness.

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Fearing a Defeat, Republicans Delay Term Limits Vote

By Katherine Q. Seelye
New York Times Service

ratified by three-fourths of the states to take effect.

WASHINGTON — Trying to avert an embarrassing defeat on one of their major campaign pledges, House Republicans have postponed a vote on a constitutional amendment to limit the terms of members of Congress.

The vote was to have been held Tuesday, but the Republican leadership put it off until the end of the month.

The main bill that was to be voted on, approved recently by the House Judiciary Committee, was so unpopular that the leadership, itself divided on the wisdom of term limits, wanted time to regroup. Added to the mix is a new, more stringent, proposal by a band of freshmen, as well as other competing proposals.

Another problem for the Republicans is that they need more than simple majority. A constitutional amendment needs two-thirds of the members for passage, or 290 votes in the House and 67 in the Senate. It must then be

approved by the Judiciary Committee

as seen as making a mockery of the concept of term limits since it would allow members to serve 12 years, take two years off, then serve another 12 years. It also would have overridden state laws on term limits, contradicting the Republicans' push for decentralization.

The leadership originally scheduled the vote on term limits for the middle of the Republicans' first 100 days because there were always fears it would lose, said Mr. Mason.

If a vote came early in the process, it could disrupt the momentum gained by passage of the more popular measures in the party's 10-item "Contract With America." If it came too late, critics would say the Republicans were running out of steam.

Advocates say the leadership has been nonchalant about building support for the concept. Reminded Wednesday that some of his leadership team opposed term limits, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, said, "Well, I mean, it's a free country."

Support in Congress for term limits has always been shaky, but a vote as early as Tuesday would have almost certainly have ended in defeat for supporters of term limits.

One major obstacle was that the bill

Mr. Arney's letter implicitly acknowledged that the leadership's efforts had been lackluster so far.

"We have to make every effort to pass term limits," he wrote, "and let the American people have a clear understanding of where their elected representatives stand on this important issue."

One problem is that members have not been able to agree on how many terms they should serve. There is near-universal agreement that senators should serve two six-year terms, but there is widespread disagreement over how long House members should serve.

While polls show that voters favor the shortest of the proposed term limits — three two-year terms — many members, including Mr. Gingrich, advocate six two-year terms.

At the same time, some members of the Republican leadership oppose term limits altogether. They include Representatives Tom DeLay of Texas, the majority whip; John A. Boehner of Ohio, chairman of the House Republi-

cans Conference, and Susan Molinari of New York, vice chairwoman of the conference. Other opponents include such influential senior members as Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

"It's amazing we've got this kind of desperation on the part of the leadership," said Elizabeth Stern, a spokeswoman for Term Limits Legal Institute, which advocates term limits. "We didn't expect it."

Many of those involved in the term-limits move expressed interest in a new bill being proposed by a group of freshmen, led by Van Hilleary, Republican of Tennessee. It would limit members to a total of 12 years, without the sabbatical provided in the committee bill, and would allow states to keep whatever term limits they had already passed.

"The Hilleary proposal is immensely popular among the freshmen and is gathering popularity among outside groups," said Mr. Mason. "Two weeks from now it might be popular."

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Unveil a Tax Credit

WASHINGTON — The House's top tax writer presented legislation Thursday that would lower taxes for families with children, savers and many businesses, closely tracking most tax reductions promised by the Republicans' "Contract With America."

"We are keeping our word," said Representative Bill Archer, Republican of Texas and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. "Taxes will be cut. Relief is on the way."

As promised by the contract, the Republicans' campaign pledge to America, the bill's centerpiece is a \$500 tax credit for children under age 18 in families that earn less than \$200,000 a year. A credit is subtracted from the amount a taxpayer owes.

The credit would be nonrefundable. That means taxpayers who owe less than \$500 could only use as much of the credit as it would take to make their tax liability zero, and would not be entitled to a refund for the difference from the Internal Revenue Service.

Studies of the contract's tax proposals by the Joint Tax Committee, Congress' official tax analyst, have said the tax credit was supposed to be refundable. That would mean that people who owed no or very little taxes would be entitled to a refund from the IRS, which would mostly benefit lower-income people.

But Republicans said that the tax panel's report was wrong, and that they always intended it to be nonrefundable. (AP)

Lunch-Cutters Forget Army Brats

WASHINGTON — When a House committee voted last month to scrap the national school lunch program and let states decide how to use federal money to feed students, it forgot about a large group of needy young diners.

The Republican plan to revamp the 49-year-old program has no provision for the 57,000 children of military families who receive breakfast or lunch at Pentagon-run schools on bases in the United States and abroad. About 40 percent of the children receive free or reduced price meals, since some service members' income is low enough to allow them to qualify for the program.

Under the proposal, a part of the Republican-backed legislation to overhaul the nation's welfare system, states would receive a lump sum of federal money to run the lunch program. But there are no block grants in Germany, Japan, Italy or the 11 other countries where American military families live. Pentagon officials fear the bill also omits financing for children at 65 base schools in the United States.

"It clearly was not the intention to leave out military families, but part of the problem with the 100-day sprint is that you can't always be as thorough as you want," said a spokesman for Representative Constance A. Morella of Maryland.

In the Republicans' rush to approve the legislative goals of the Contract With America by their self-imposed 100-day deadline, congressional experts and even lawmakers acknowledged that the frenzied pace has produced some poorly written bills that fail to examine all nuances of an issue.

House Republicans said they were doing their best, but the dizzying pace is taking its toll. "I've had three hearings today," said Representative Duke Cunningham, a California Republican. "I've got constituents waiting for me. I've got calls like yours and votes on the floor. I'm not getting to sleep until 2 A.M. It's crazy."

(NYT)

Senate Panel Votes to Freeze Rules

WASHINGTON — A Senate committee voting along party lines on Thursday approved a sweeping moratorium on federal regulations, despite warnings from Democrats that health and safety could be jeopardized.

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee rejected a string of Democratic amendments aimed at narrowing the scope of the freeze, before sending the moratorium bill to the Senate floor by a 6-to-5 vote.

The legislation, retroactive to November, would prevent federal agencies from issuing more than 900 federal rules, guidelines and regulations for the remainder of the year. A similar bill already has been approved by the House.

Republicans on the panel argued that the government should stop issuing regulations until Congress considers to make it less burdensome on business and citizens.

But Democrats said that although they agreed reform was needed, the sweeping nature of the freeze would jeopardize needed rules as it does away with bad ones. "We're acting as if we're doing something constructive here, but we're not," said Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio.

(AP)

Americans Are Colder on Gingrich

WASHINGTON — The more Americans see of Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House of Representatives who spearheaded the Republican takeover of Congress, the less they like him, according to a new poll.

An NBC/Wall Street Journal Poll, which surveyed 1,011 adults from March 4 to 7, showed Mr. Gingrich's disapproval rating has shot up 11 percentage points, to 43 percent, since a similar poll in January. His approval rating was only 37 percent, the poll indicated.

But the poll also showed that public approval of Congress had surged 10 percentage points since January to 41 percent, its highest level in years.

(Reuters)

Quote / Unquote

Nancy Reagan, testifying about drug policy before a House committee Thursday: "People often ask me what I miss most about our eight years in the White House. In retrospect, I think what I miss most is the sense of common national purpose that so many of us felt as we tried to protect our children. What has happened to our common national purpose on drugs? And how do we get it back?"

(AP)

House Acts to Curb Shareholder Suits

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has easily passed a measure intended to limit the ability of stockholders and their lawyers to file lawsuits accusing companies or stock brokers of fraud.

The bill, part of a package of Republican-sponsored legislation to overhaul the nation's system of handling civil law-suits, was approved Wednesday by a vote of 325 to 99. It was supported by 99 Democrats, one more than the 98 Democrats who opposed it along with the House's one independent.

The debate centered on how the courts are used to apportion justice in civil disputes. Republicans contend that the bill would reduce frivolous suits filed on flimsy evidence to make a quick gain by persuading a company to offer a settlement rather than face a trial. But Democrats who opposed it said the bill is so broad that its main effect would be to inhibit deserving citizens from seeking redress from corporations.

The Securities Litigation Reform Act has several elements, all intended to sharply increase the risks of bringing unsuccessful lawsuits against companies. The measure, for example, would require someone who brings an unsuccessful suit to pay all the court costs and legal fees of the defendant if the judge deems the suit to have been poorly grounded.

By various accounts there are about 400 shareholder suits a year, a number that has remained steady for several years.



Joshua Roberts/Agence France-Presse
CHOW LINE — Third-grader Stacey Heisup getting lunch with President Bill Clinton at Patrick Henry Elementary School in Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Clinton visited the school to protest proposed cuts in the federal lunch program.

Ex-Prosecutor Is Linked To Mexican Drug Cartel

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The government says it has evidence linking a former deputy attorney general, Mario Ruiz Massieu, to a large drug cartel and believes a major political scandal here is related to tens of millions of dollars in cartel payoffs to him and other officials.

An official source, with direct access to a government inquiry, said a growing body of evidence was being uncovered by U.S. and Mexican authorities to indicate that Mr. Ruiz Massieu, once the nation's top anti-narcotics enforcer, worked in tandem with other prominent Mexicans associated with former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to assist international drug-trafficking operations on Mexican territory.

Nothing has linked Mr. Salinas to the corruption, the source added in a briefing Wednesday, although Mr. Ruiz Massieu and others involved operated under Mr. Salinas' authority in a system giving the president full powers over all aspects of official life. In any case, the account represents the most detailed official allegation concerning high-level drug payoffs that often have been reported to be part of Mexican politics but never proved.

The decision by President Ernesto Zedillo's new government to lodge charges and make them public has ended a long tradition of official silence on previous governments. It has also cast a dark shadow over the 1988-94 Salinas administration, which was hailed in Washington as an example of economic and political reform as it was ushered into partnership with Canada and the United States in the North American Free Trade Agreement on Jan. 1, 1994.

Investigators are trying to determine whether Mr. Ruiz Massieu's alleged drug-trafficking link played a role in the Sept. 28 assassination of his brother, José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, who was secretary-general of

Agency Moves to Stamp Out Teenage Smoking

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Dr. David A. Kessler, the commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, says that smoking is fundamentally a pediatric disease because most addiction to tobacco begins among teenagers, and he has outlined steps to combat the problem.

In a speech in New York at the Columbia University School of Law on Wednesday, Dr. Kessler outlined a program that will probably be a model for announcements this year from the Food and Drug Administration on whether and how it should regulate tobacco.

He called for a comprehensive effort to prevent young people from becoming addicted to nicotine. The program would

include restricting children and teenagers' access to tobacco products, perhaps by banning or restricting vending machines, teaching children about tobacco addiction, and reducing the powerful imagery in tobacco advertising and promotion" that affects children.

That may include prohibitions on certain kinds of advertising, like those proposed in a study by the Institute of Medicine, which is affiliated with the National Academy of Sciences.

The institute suggested banning photographs and cartoons aimed at young people and requiring all cigarette packages to be in black and white and carry only the cigarette name and required government warnings.

Dr. Kessler, a pediatrician, said: "It is easy to think of smoking as an adult problem. It is adults who die from tobacco-

co-related diseases. We see adults light up in a restaurant or bar."

But he said, that is like wandering into a theater during the third act, "after the plot has been set in motion, after the stage has been set." He added: "A person who hasn't started smoking by age 19 is unlikely to ever become a smoker."

Nicotine addiction begins when most tobacco users are teenagers, so let's call this what it really is: a pediatric disease."

He referred to studies that show that more than 90 percent of people who have smoked for years began while they were teenagers. Conversely, he said, a large majority of people who started smoking at age 25 or later soon quit.

Since last spring, his agency has been investigating whether nicotine is an addictive drug that should be regulated.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Detective Mark Fuhrman made his long-awaited appearance on the witness stand in the O.J. Simpson murder trial on Thursday and denied knowing a woman who claimed he made racist remarks to her.

Marcia Clark, the lead prosecutor, wasted no time in bringing out the attacks made on Mr. Fuhrman by Mr. Simpson's lawyers, who claim the detective is a racist who planted a bloody glove at Mr. Simpson's estate.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to murdering Nicole Brown Simpson, who divorced him in early 1994, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

"I did not," he said.

Ms. Clark opened her questioning of Mr. Fuhrman by asking him how he felt about testifying in the case. "Nervous, reluctant," he replied.

When asked why, the detective said: "Throughout, since June 13, it seems I've seen a lot of the evidence ignored and a lot of personal issues come to the forefront. I think that's too bad."

Prosecutors questioned him about a letter in which Kathleen Bell alleges Mr. Fuhrman made a racial slur in her presence in the mid-1980s when the detective — then a patrol officer — responded to a domestic dispute at Mr. Simpson's Brentwood mansion.

The investigation also had police pursuing leads in at least five states, Mr. Lange said. But Mr. Lange, questioned by the lead defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., acknowledged that he did not look in drawers or garage cabinets and only briefly peered under the bed.

He discussed the theory,

which had been offered by the defense without any evidence, in a long stretch of testimony interrupted repeatedly by objections from both sides.

He also testified under cross-examination that exhaustive searches of fields, trash cans and the two-mile route between the homes of Mr. Simpson and his former wife failed to turn up any bloody clothing.

The investigation also had police pursuing leads in at least five states, Mr. Lange said. But Mr. Lange, questioned by the lead defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., acknowledged that he did not look in drawers or garage cabinets and only briefly peered under the bed.

(AP, Reuters)

Away From Politics

• One in six veterans of the Gulf War who suffer postwar ailments still cannot be diagnosed, but early tests indicate chemical and biological agents were not involved in any of the illnesses, the Pentagon's top doctor said. (AP)
• A jury in Minnesota has decided that IBM is not liable for injuries that a former high school secretary said were caused by the design of its computer keyboards. (NYT)
• The Pentagon has a new network of spies collecting military information abroad, Jane's Defense Weekly reported. The report said the director of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency emphasized that its operations "do not necessarily have to be James Bond-type stuff." (AP)

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SOLICITATION

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Renovation of Ambassador's Residence
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It is intended to issue a solicitation for renovation work in the Ambassador's residence, an approx. 1,800 sqm. large building, built in 1878. The work consists of (but not limited to) extensive renovation including replacement of structural wood elements, HVAC and electrical upgrading, bathroom and hot water system renovation, and installation and repair of waterproofing. The interior finishes are to be part of the project. The value of this project is between \$1,000,000.00 and \$2,000,000.00. A pre-bid conference is scheduled on site for on or about (o/a) 28 April 1995.

EUROPE

Balladur Beset by Defections and Questions on Finances

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The presidential hopes of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur dimmed sharply Thursday as prominent center-right politicians rallied to the Gaullist front-runner, Jacques Chirac, and fresh evidence surfaced tarnishing Mr. Balladur's image as a scrupulous public servant.

Disclosures about his spectacular profits through dealings with GSI, a company where he worked while not in the government but still in Parliament, have hurt Mr. Balladur, partly because he only disclosed them with poor grace. After stonewalling for weeks, he has promised full financial disclosure after his hand was forced by revelations in Le Canard Enchaîné, an investigative paper.

Mr. Balladur has denied any wrongdoing. But the big profits will reinforce impressions that he is remote from ordinary people's concerns at a time of recession and unemployment.

The gains fit uncomfortably with

Mr. Balladur's effort to promote his dedication to public service and his reputation as a man whose management skills are balanced by strong social compassion and moral conscience.

In a further sign of Mr. Balladur's fading political fortunes, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, normally an aggressive critic of the Chirac camp, has suddenly adopted a conciliatory tone about conservative reconciliation after the first round of voting in late April.

Mr. Pasqua seemed to be saying that the duel between Mr. Balladur and Mr. Chirac will eliminate one of them, leaving the winner to carry the conservative colors in a runoff against a Socialist, Lionel Jospin.

The total of conservative supporters should guarantee easy victory for their candidate, but that seems increasingly unlikely to be Mr. Balladur, who has failed to reverse his slide in opinion polls. The defection to Mr. Chirac by key supporters of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, starting with

the centrist leader Charles Millon, indicates their conclusion that Mr. Chirac has acquired unbeatable momentum.

Another major windfall for the Paris mayor came Thursday as 22 members of Parliament from center-right parties that form a key portion of Mr. Balladur's support said they would back Mr. Chirac.

For Mr. Balladur, the blow comes at a critical moment in the campaign, when he needed to regain the initiative. Instead, he has found himself under fire about his own years in business.

He has acknowledged that he earned 2.5 million francs (\$508,000) in capital gains from sales of stock in Générale de Service Informatique, or GSI, the computer services company that he once ran. After joining and then leaving government, Mr. Balladur, while still a member of Parliament, was named adviser to his old company and paid was about 100,000 francs a month for nearly three years.

It was not illegal, and Mr. Balladur has paid taxes on all his salary and capital gains. But the episode has put him in a bad light because it smacks of revolving-door political contacts.

He joined GSI in the 1970s after working as an aide to President Georges Pompidou, leaving to become finance minister in 1986. The privatizations his ministry oversaw included a conglomerate — then GEC, today Alcatel Alsthom — that owned GSI. The latter was allowed, in a rather unusual step, to spin off via a leveraged buyout.

The dispensation raised questions about whether the public was denied a plum opportunity and whether GSI was sold to its employees at an artificially low price.

These same shares later enabled Mr. Balladur to pocket his considerable profit. He says that he bought them after returning to the private sector, through arrangements with employees who wanted cash and then sold them

when he became prime minister in 1993.

Of this transaction, Mr. Balladur said Thursday: "I obeyed the law most scrupulously. My situation is completely clear."

But Le Canard Enchaîné has raised the possibility that Mr. Balladur bought the shares at the low cost of the initial offering and held them in a third party's name while he remained in office. That device for hiding ownership would be illegal.

His career at GSI as an adviser has also raised doubts about whether he was doing much more than influence-peddling. Mr. Balladur retorted Thursday that the French tax authorities investigated him without finding any violations, including pay for nonexistent work.

Nonetheless, Mr. Balladur seems to have lost the Telion image he enjoyed while three of his cabinet ministers resigned because of corruption investigations.

—JOSEPH FITCHETT

BRIEFLY EUROPE**EU Sketches Out a Police Network**

BRUSSELS — The interior ministers of the 15 European Union nations have thrashed out the brief for the future of Europol, the European police network, but they still have some fine-tuning to do, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua of France said Thursday.

Europol will handle the fight against the drug trade, nuclear smuggling, clandestine immigration, the slave trade, money laundering and, after long debate by the ministers, terrorism, Mr. Pasqua said.

Germany and the Netherlands want any European citizen to be able to apply directly to Europol to check personal details in a data base, in accordance with freedom of information legislation, but France wants to screen requests by having citizens apply to an ombudsman for information. The interior ministers will continue their work with an informal meeting in Paris in early April, Mr. Pasqua said.

No Promises on 'Greenhouse' Gases

BRUSSELS — European Union environment ministers on Thursday resisted calls to promise cuts in emissions of "greenhouse" gases that are believed to cause climate change.

In their last meeting before an international conference on climate change, the ministers agreed to a text that omitted specific commitments to cut emissions of such gases as carbon dioxide, generated mainly from the burning of fossil fuels.

"If nature could speak it would plead with ministers to agree to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20 percent over the next decade," said Andrew Kerr of the World Wide Fund for Nature, an environmental group.

"In the next few weeks, this is the critical time for the EU to show that it's serious about tackling this problem and that it's going to make a commitment to cutting its emissions," Mr. Kerr said.

Fraud Is Said to Drain EU Budget

BRUSSELS — An increase in cases of fraud is sapping the European Union budget, with 2,420 cases reported last year that cost more than half a billion dollars, according to a confidential EU report.

The more than 100-page study, drafted by the EU commission's anti-fraud unit, said much of the corruption stemmed from the agricultural sector, where 1,281 cases costing 348 million Ecu were (\$460 million) reported by member states in 1994.

Losses due to fraud, which must be covered by the European Union, amounted to 446 million Ecu last year. (AP)

Austria Signs U.S. Aviation Pact

VIENNA — Austria, one of the European Union's newest members, defied the EU's Transport Commissioner on Thursday by reaching an "open skies" aviation agreement with the United States, an Austrian government official said.

Rejecting calls by Transport Commissioner Neil Kinnock not to "negotiate or initial" any such deals with the United States, Austria is the third European nation to reach an accord to liberalize civil aviation with the United States in the last three weeks. Belgium and Switzerland, which is not part of the union, have also signed agreements. (Reuters)

Mediterranean Officials Gather

BARCELONA — Mayors and representatives from more than 40 cities in the Mediterranean basin on Thursday debated key regional issues ranging from the war in Bosnia to health problems caused by uncontrolled migration.

Delegates to the Conference of Mediterranean Cities, organized by the Barcelona city government, sought ways to increase cooperation among cities in a multicultural, multilingual region with dramatically different levels of economic development.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Friday:

BRUSSELS: Meeting of research ministers on coordinating research and technological development among the EU member states and EU financial aid to researchers in the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

BIARRITZ, France: Informal meeting of EU ministers in charge of the internal market to discuss the system of sanctions for breaking European law.

BRUSSELS: Official visit of President Ion Iliescu of Romania.

MOSCOW: Official visit of the foreign affairs ministers of France, Germany and Spain, and Hans van den Broek, European commissioner for relations with Eastern Europe, to discuss the signing of a temporary accord with Russia, taking into account events in Chechnya.

ROTTERDAM: Transport Commissioner Neil Kinnock meets with François-Xavier Ortoli, president of the European Center for Infrastructure Studies, and former president of the European Commission.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Civilians Facing Starvation In Bihac Pocket, UN Warns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZAGREB, Croatia — Civilians trapped in the Bihac enclave of northwest Bosnia now face imminent starvation because of the total blockade on its food convoys by rebel Serbs and Muslims, a United Nations official warned Thursday.

Earlier in the day, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees decided to cut off relief supplies to the rebels until the blockade was lifted.

"The situation in Bihac today is so critical that the people could start dying from tomorrow if we don't get our convoys in," said Gonzalo Vargas Llosa, an official for the UN agency.

Aleksko Lisinski, an agency spokeswoman, said vulnerable groups such as the elderly, displaced persons and children "could really start dying" if regular aid convoys did not start getting into the enclave.

Muslim dissidents led by Fikret Abdic and breakaway Croatian Serbs have been fighting Bosnian government troops in the Bihac pocket.

A spokesman for UN agency

said that it had made the decision to halt relief supplies because Mr. Abdic's forces and the Croatian Serbian leadership have been blocking most deliveries of aid destined for people in Bihac since May.

A UN representative went to Knin, the capital of the Serb-controlled Krajina region in Croatia, on Thursday to inform the Krajina Serbian leader, Milan Martic, the spokesman said.

The UN agency's convoys will resume their deliveries "when the UN is allowed to have regular access to the Bihac pocket," he added.

The agency told Mr. Martic that it had no choice but to halt aid deliveries going to the UN protected area, which must cross Croat territory under the control of breakaway Serbs, and to Mr. Abdic's stronghold of Velika Kladusa, because "regular access to the Bihac pocket has not been guaranteed."

"The decision must not be interpreted as a reprisal on the

civilian population living in the UN protected area," the spokesman said.

He said, however, that "it was completely unacceptable to continue sending aid regularly to a region where the authorities ceaselessly obstruct the passage of humanitarian convoys destined for a neighboring region."

Since Feb. 28, Mr. Abdic's forces and Krajina Serbs have twice prevented all forms of humanitarian aid from getting through to the enclave, where an estimated 200,000 people are showing signs of worsening malnutrition.

UN officials in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, also sharply criticized Bosnian Serbs for restricting access to three small government-held enclaves in eastern Bosnia.

"It is outrageous that medical supplies are being denied for the eastern enclaves," said a spokesman. He said there was a dire shortage of medical supplies there. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

Berlusconi Hails Election Pact

Agence France-Presse

ROME — Silvio Berlusconi's Freedom Alliance on Thursday hailed its fresh electoral alliance with the Italian Popular Party as the birth of a new moderate center in Italian politics, on the lines of the governing Christian Democratic Union in Germany.

Mr. Berlusconi predicted that the agreement to fight regional elections on April 23 with the Popular Party (PPD) would also hold good for the next general elections, which he hoped will be held in June.

The surprise alliance with the PPD Christian Democrats has caused disarray in the ranks of the Democratic Party of the Left (the former Communists).

and the Northern League, which had hoped themselves for a deal with the Popular Party, which took 11.1 percent of the vote in the national elections in March last year.

But it is left-wingers within the Popular Party itself who have expressed anger and denounced the secrecy that led to the arrangement.

The accord was announced Wednesday evening by Mr. Berlusconi and the Popular Party leader, Rocco Buttiglione.

Buttiglione has placed himself outside the party, a leading left-winger said.

The party leadership is meeting on Friday and its national executive on Saturday.

The Popular Party leader has said he will resign if he does not win approval.

Wednesday was a day of intense negotiations during which Mr. Berlusconi forced Mr. Buttiglione into a wider-reaching accord than had been envisaged.

Mr. Buttiglione had offered an electoral alliance between his party and Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia in certain regions, leaving the former prime minister's group to fight others along with the National Alliance of the rightist leader Gianfranco Fini.

Mr. Berlusconi refused, insisting the electoral alliance with the Popular Party be nationwide or not at all.

The party leadership is meeting on Friday and its national executive on Saturday.

Deputy Prime Minister Denies Role in Spain's Fund Scandal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Deputy Prime Minister Narcís Serra on Thursday denied court testimony by the former Civil Guard chief Luis Roldán that he had abused covert Interior Ministry funds.

Mr. Serra told Spanish national radio he had no involvement with a report allegedly prepared by a U.S. detective agency on the former banker Mario Conde and financed with the secret funds.

Mr. Serra's defense team argued that the report was a first step in making good on threats he made while on the run that if tried, he would implicate a wide range of senior officials of Prime Minister Felipe González' government in corruption cases.

The investigating magistrate, Baltasar Garzón, called Mr. Roldán for questioning on Wednesday in connection with the so-called Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups, or GAL,

which killed more than 20 alleged collaborators of the Basque separatist group ETA in the mid-1980s.

The jailing of four high-ranking former police officials in connection with the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups has

created one of the most damaging political scandals that Mr. González has faced in 12 years in power.

Mr. Roldán was the central government's top official in the Navarre region, bordering the Basque region, when Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups was active in 1983. He headed the Civil Guard from 1986 to 1993.

On Thursday, Spanish press reports, quoting anonymous judicial sources, said Mr. Roldán had implicated former Interior Minister José Luis Corcuera and his counterterrorism chief, Rafael Vera, in illegal use of the ministry's covert funds.

Mr. Roldán is expected to be tried on up to seven corruption charges in a separate case involving alleged skimming of covert funds and kickbacks on construction contracts for Civil Guard barracks.

(AP, Reuters)

In this Saturday's

MONEY**Pension Funds**

Private pensions in an ageing world

Doing Business WITH CHINA

See the Monday, March 13 edition of the newspaper.

Bishop Disavows Anti-Semitic Bible

The Associated Press

PARIS — A Roman Catholic bishop said Thursday he has ordered the recall of all copies of a new Bible portraying Jews with derogatory stereotypes.

Jean-Charles Thomas, bishop of Versailles, conceded that the "Bible for Christian Communities," for which he wrote the preface, had an "anti-Semitic aspect."

Some 60,000 copies of the Bible have been sold in France and Belgium since it was published in May 1994. Written in simple language, the Bible is the work of Bernard Hurault, a missionary based in Chile, who planned to use it to combat the growing appeal of sects among the poor.

According to the text, the Jewish people

killed Jesus Christ because they "were not able to control their fanaticism." The Bible also reduced Jewish customs and rituals to "folklore duties involving circumcision and hairs."

Castro to See Mitterrand

The Associated Press

PARIS — President Fidel Castro of Cuba, in a rare social visit to a major Western leader, will be the luncheon guest Monday of President François Mitterrand.

It will be first official visit to France by Mr. Castro, Cuba's leader since he led a communist revolution to victory in 1959.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

International Herald Tribune

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And the Next Mexico?

While the U.S. Congress vehemently debates the American plan to rescue Mexico and whether President Bill Clinton has done the right thing, another large question looms. What about the next Mexico? What if another large country, important to its neighbors and trading partners, should fall into a currency crisis? That question is on the agenda for the coming meeting, in Canada this summer, of the seven big industrial democracies. They alone can answer it, and they haven't got a lot of time. While the Mexican rescue was unquestionably necessary, it has been a hasty and ad hoc operation that does not provide a good model for the next time.

For one thing, the continuing wrangling over it in Congress is vitiating the effect of the rescue, which is supposed to restore confidence. For another, the administration, in its efforts to defend its plan at home, has been emphasizing in great detail all the conditions that it has imposed on Mexico and the rigor with which it intends to enforce them. That invites a nationalistic reaction in Mexico and creates an atmosphere in which everything that goes wrong in the Mexican economy is immediately blamed on the overseers in Washington.

And yet the alternative to this rescue plan, whatever its shortcomings, was to do nothing. That would have been much

worse. The world has tried that option. In the 20 years after World War I, the governments of the rich countries generally declined to work together and instead let matters take their course. It was an experiment in irresponsibility, and the result was, to put it mildly, unsatisfactory. At the end of World War II, the Allies established the International Monetary Fund to avoid a repetition of that experience. The IMF is now playing an important, although subsidiary, role in the Mexican case.

But the world is changing, and the foreign exchange markets have grown far beyond the control of even the most powerful countries' governments, as the current troubles of the American dollar illustrate. It is not clear that the IMF—which is, after all, only a bureaucratic agency—can ever be endowed with sufficient financial and political muscle to intervene effectively in a situation like Mexico's. A reinforced IMF is part of the solution. But it will be effective only if the world's great economic powers, which run the IMF, can get together on plans for the next emergency. In that respect, Mexico's distress may have done a service. It has dramatically reminded other and stronger countries of the immense damage that a full-blown currency crisis can leave behind it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arming Central Europe

The Clinton administration wants new markets for American-made arms, and is looking for them in all the wrong places. Instead of trying to limit arms trafficking around the globe, it is now ready to make sales to former Soviet bloc countries. That is the message of the administration's disappointing new policy on arms sales.

The policy would permit the sale of sophisticated weapons like F-16s and Abrams tanks in 10 markets formerly monopolized by Moscow: the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, the Baltic republics, Albania and even Bulgaria and Romania. With their economies in bad shape and no threat from neighboring Russia imminent, the last thing these struggling nations need is expensive new weapons.

Central Europe's armed forces have been Soviet-recruited, Soviet-trained and Soviet-equipped. As the region's economies shrank and defense budgets shrank, officers were rewarded with promotions instead of higher pay, leaving a command structure top-heavy with Soviet-era brass operating largely beyond civilian control.

These forces need to be reduced, retrained and infused with new recruits before they are rearmed.

The American interests ostensibly served by arming the Central Europeans

include increased access and influence, having others pick up a share of defense costs, and "interoperability," the Pentagon term for making foreign forces compatible with NATO forces.

While the countries might benefit from communications gear that allows them to talk to NATO without Russian eavesdropping, they can do without new fighter planes. Central European troops can also train to use American arms in peacekeeping operations, as other countries do, without buying to them.

The Central Europeans cannot afford to maintain the weapons they have. Central Europe is far from providing a potentially lucrative market for American manufacturers. The only ways Central European countries could acquire American arms would be if the Pentagon transferred them free of charge, sold them at deep discount or had them paid for with American aid. Arms deals can also be negotiated on concessionary terms, backed by loan guarantees. To its credit, the administration is not seeking additional loan guarantees, but it could be doing a lot more to encourage subsidized sales at taxpayer expense.

The United States should be limiting, not promoting, the sale of arms, particularly to countries that do not need and cannot afford them.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Leave It to the Courts

The House of Representatives continues to duck its responsibility and send the Senate what amount to campaign slogans in the guise of legislation. Even some supporters concede that the measures are too raw to be enacted in their present form. The takings bill that the House passed last week is another example.

The Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution says, "nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." But what constitutes a taking? That is the question that has preoccupied the courts over the years.

Governments at every level, state and local as well as federal, are constantly taking actions that affect the possible use and value of private property. Sometimes the actions raise the value—choosing a particular spot for a freeway interchange, for example, or diverting water to help develop an arid area. Other times, by inhibiting what they do, they reduce the value. For fear of hobbling government in the pursuit of valid public purposes, the courts have generally said that a partial loss of value by itself is not enough to constitute a taking. There has to be more to warrant compensation. The courts engage in a kind of balancing act: How great was the loss, for how important a public purpose, and what were the reasonable expectations of the owner when he bought the property?

The House bill would override this careful standard, tear it up and toss it out. The original version said any property holder who suffered a loss of value above a certain threshold by virtue of federal regulation was entitled to compensation. The cost would be enormous; the government would in many cases be paying people and companies to stop doing things—polluting the air, destroying streams—inimical to the pub-

lic interest; and the likely effect if not intent would be to shut down a lot of federal regulation.

In response to objections such as these, the sponsors narrowed the measure to apply just to regulations concerning wetlands, certain western water and endangered species. Why it should apply just to these and not to other statutes they never made clear, except that for these they had the votes.

Critics offered amendments. Surely the sponsors didn't mean that a property holder should be compensated if the government decided on environmental or some other grounds to reduce the amount of valuable water it was willing to sell him—but it turned out that the sponsors did mean that. They also defeated an amendment to the effect that property holder A ought not be compensated for a regulation meant to protect the fair market value of adjacent homes owned by B, C and D. A Republican critic, John Edward Porter, said the bill would create "a new entitlement" for property holders that would cost so much "that no Republican ought to support it," but 205 did, and the legislation passed, 277 to 148.

There is said now to be a risk that it or something like it will be offered as an amendment to another bill, without benefit of hearings, on the Senate floor. We hope not. Maybe there are some changes that can usefully be made in takings law, or in the takings rules with regard to certain statutes that can be shown to have had particularly harsh effects. But the courts have created a better balanced system over the years than some of the rhetoric surrounding this issue would suggest, and Congress should approach it with great care.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

For the Dollar, No Bottom in Sight and Nothing to Do

By Rudiger Dornbusch

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — There is great excitement about the dollar having passed historic lows against the yen and the Deutsche mark. Three questions seek answers.

Are there plausible reasons for the deep dip, or is this just another instance of markets going on a hinge? That is, do fundamentals support a deeply discounted dollar? Yes, and more on this below.

Second, where is this going to end? Are we about to see a bottom, or is there a lot

more to come? Answer: No bottom yet!

So should policymakers passively stand by or is there a role to play? Here the answer is squarely "Hands off!"

The dollar's decline comes as no surprise. The exact timing and the precise magnitude are news, of course, but not the basic fact of a dollar on the skids.

Four factors are behind the decline, and when they all align, as is the case now, the price can get fast and the decline major.

The first is that in the last quarter of a century the dollar has steadily declined against the mark and the yen. Inflation differentials, differentials in productivity growth and very different attitudes toward deficits are the explanation. These underlying trends continue, and therefore, on average, we should expect the dollar to keep doing the same.

The prospect of a need for trend depreciation is also emphasized by the

persistent U.S. current account deficit.

Investors need to be paid to accept increasing exposure in U.S. assets. Either they get high and rising interest differentials in the United States, which is not the case, or the dollar has to come off enough to gain an upside potential. To have upside potential it must, of course, steadily fall, and even quite a bit.

The second factor is the current situation in Germany and the United States. In Germany the wage bargaining suggests that inflation may have near-bottomed and the Bundesbank accordingly is likely to raise rates. In the United States the soft landing scenario is widely believed, and the chances of rate increases have become minor.

The relative tightening in Germany supports the strengthening of the mark. U.S. and German inflation rates are not that different, but in Germany the prevailing level is unacceptably high, while in the United States it is seen as blissfully low. That is why the mark is on the rise.

Third, fiscal policy differences support the mark. Germany is on the path to sharply cutting budget deficits, while in the United States rejection of the balanced budget amendment highlights a complete unwillingness to do much about deficits, now or later.

The fourth factor supporting the mark's rally is that investors need not fear punitive intervention or a surprise shift in monetary policy.

In Germany, "internal stability before external stability" guarantees that the Bundesbank will not shift to a strategy of

low interest rates to unhook the mark's rise. In the United States, the delight with a soft landing strategy, increasingly apparent and successful, clearly means that the Federal Reserve is not in a position to make a recession "just" to strengthen the dollar. Nobody in America cares about the dollar, and everybody agrees not to have a recession.

In the same way, there need not be fear about massive intervention. Germany does not believe in it unless it is backed by changes in monetary policy, and Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin has made enough money on the other side of the street to know that intervention does not add much. Thus, speculators can feel safe piling into the Deutsche mark. Nobody will jump out of the bushes to hit them with a surprise.

There is a good dollar-mark story, but how does Japan fit into all of this?

In the past there has been a high correlation in dollar-mark and dollar-yen exchange rate changes. When the mark goes up, the yen goes up. We don't have to listen to the details. If markets believe that the mark will rise, they immediately trade the yen in the same direction, and it will rarely be wrong.

This time, the mark has had the story and the yen has taken the ride. In the past, for example, during U.S.-Japanese trade rifts that translated into a yen rally, it was the other way around.

Among the reasons for a weak dollar I do not include Mexico. If you are looking for trouble spots, ask yourself who is more bankrupt, Mexico or Japan's banking system. The answer is unambiguous.

Or ask who had the potential for more trouble among its neighbors—Germany

next to Italy (with a public debt about to bounce) and Greece and Spain and a lot more, or the United States with Mexico, which admittedly is a mess? Mexico is a sideshow in the dollar issue.

Is there anything policymakers can and should do in this situation of seemingly endless dollar decline? There is nothing they can or should do in Germany or the United States.

In Germany there is no reason to lower rates; in the United States there is no reason to raise rates. German policy on the budget is right; U.S. budget policy is too complacent, but it is in the hands of Congress and far beyond the reach of the administration.

Authorities should maintain orderly markets, but there is little purpose in setting targets and defending them half-heartedly. Surely the U.S. Treasury is not looking for more scars, with Mexico already a terrible lesson in defending the indefensible.

Is there room for a policy response in Japan? Yes. Japan could cut interest rates toward zero. (In America they were virtually zero in the 1930s.) Besides solving banking problems and helping recovery, that would surely contain the yen zoom and stabilize the Deutsche mark. Is that likely to happen? Surely not.

The Bank of Japan probably thinks big inflation is around the corner once again, deflation notwithstanding. With so many hang-ups in its central bank, Tokyo deserves an overly strong yen.

The writer, Ford International Professor of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Noisy Foreign Policy Debate in America Is Dangerously Fuzzy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The debate on America's role in the world is gathering steam, but it makes a shrill and sometimes hollow whistle. Other countries ask with concern if the United States is withdrawing—or, more ominously, some are preparing to seek advantage in what may become newly available space.

And yet, pretty much across the spectrum of American opinion there is a call for the United States to be robustly assertive of its "national interest." The trouble comes in defining it. The definition gets fuzzier the closer the speakers get to specifics.

In his recent foreign policy speech, President Bill Clinton appealed above all for the kind of bipartisanship that prevailed at the end of World War II, in the period of organizing policies and institutions that Dean Acheson called "the creation."

Administration views and the Republican leadership's response were laid out in more detail in the new issue of Foreign Policy magazine by Secretary of State Warren Christopher and the Senate Majority leader Bob Dole. There was some harsh sniping here and there, but beneath the polemics there is a remarkable parallel in what the two sides say is essential.

President Clinton warns against the "ripple of isolationism" that he sees emerging from both left and right.

Mr. Dole speaks out against those "on the left who believe America will corrupt the world and on the right who believe the world will corrupt America." But, he says, "the fact is that America must remain firmly engaged in the world. If we do not protect

our interests, no one else ... will do the job for us."

Mr. Christopher lays down four guiding strategic principles:

"American leadership, productive relations with the world's most powerful states, lasting institutions, and democracy and human rights." The United States will try to work with other powers, he says. But "when we disagree, we will vigorously defend our interests and our principles, and we will not countenance any notions of spheres of influence."

Mr. Dole's definition is not quite so global, but he covers all the main requirements: preventing any power's domination of Europe, balance of power in East Asia, security and stability in the Western Hemisphere, access to resources (especially Gulf oil), free trade and access to markets, and protecting U.S. citizens and property overseas. And he lists "core ideals," including freedom, democracy and the rule of law, which American foreign policy must promote.

So what's the argument? There is some opposition on the fringes. For example, an analyst from the conservative Cato institute writes at length that Gulf policy is all wrong because there is no threat of loss of oil supplies and neither regional "instability" nor local nuclear weapons (Iran or Iraq) would hurt "U.S. security." Few would agree.

Even with regard to the much maligned United Nations, where Mr. Dole inveighs against "subcontracting American foreign policy and subordinating America's sovereignty," the argument is

draw lines for the American political battle and make them look as clear as can be on domestic issues. But it is unfortunate, and can be seriously misleading.

China, for example, assiduously building a blue water navy, is talking about a western Pacific without the United States and France is pushing furiously for trade with Iraq (as well as Iran) on the expectation that the United States will renounce UN embargoes. The notion that America doesn't care and will soon go home is confusing Americans as well as friends and adversaries. But there is less there than meets the eye.

Flora Lewis

Toward Moscow Clinton Is All Thumbs

By William Safire

WAshington — In our last episode, we discussed President Bill Clinton's passive Weltanschauung, a "worldview" that confines what was once America's diplomatic freedom of action to the slow convoy of unilateral consensus.

Today we seize another long German word: Clinton foreign policy lacks *Fingerspitzengefühl*, that combination of surefootedness or two-fisted, reassuring or demanding. The emphasis shifts from negotiating to proclaiming, but there is not much distance between the amount of sacrifice and responsibility that the two sides urge to make sure America leads.

The purpose is essentially to

draw lines for the American political battle and make them look as clear as can be on domestic issues. But it is unfortunate, and can be seriously misleading.

China, for example, assiduously

building a blue water navy, is talking about a western Pacific without the United States and France is pushing furiously for trade with Iraq (as well as Iran) on the expectation that the United States will renounce UN embargoes. The notion that America doesn't care and will soon go home is confusing Americans as well as friends and adversaries. But there is less there than meets the eye.

Had he done so, Mr. Clinton

would have heard firsthand from Mr. Yeltsin what he may or may not have been advised through the fuzzy filter of advisers: Do not go to Moscow if it means you will stand there merely as Mr. Yeltsin's friend, uttering platitudes together about Allied cooperation in World War II.

But do go to Moscow if Mr. Yeltsin understands that you will directly address the Russian people on television about (1) America's disapproval of the Chechnya destruction and (2) U.S. support of democratic reform and an honest count in coming Russian elections. It is not "taking sides" to speak out about what America stands for.

But Mr. Clinton is insulated from such unvarnished input. It might upset Boris.

Really? The Western leader closest to Mr. Yeltsin is Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany. This Thursday morning Mr. Kohl was receiving Mr. Yeltsin in Bonn, with photographers present. The unprecedented opening to the Russian opposition — on Mr. Kohl's initiative — should be avidly covered in Eastern Europe and Russia.

Simultaneously, Germany's foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, was to be meeting Mr. Yeltsin in the Kremlin with other foreign ministers, before returning to Bonn to meet Mr. Yeltsin on Friday.

Contrast the Kohl and Clinton approaches to the Yeltsin problem. The German shows friendly flexibility while the American is frozen in fear of offending. Bill Clinton shows all thumbs while Helmut Kohl exhibits *Fingerspitzengefühl*.

No photo op; neither a secret visit nor a scheduled appointment. No offense could possibly

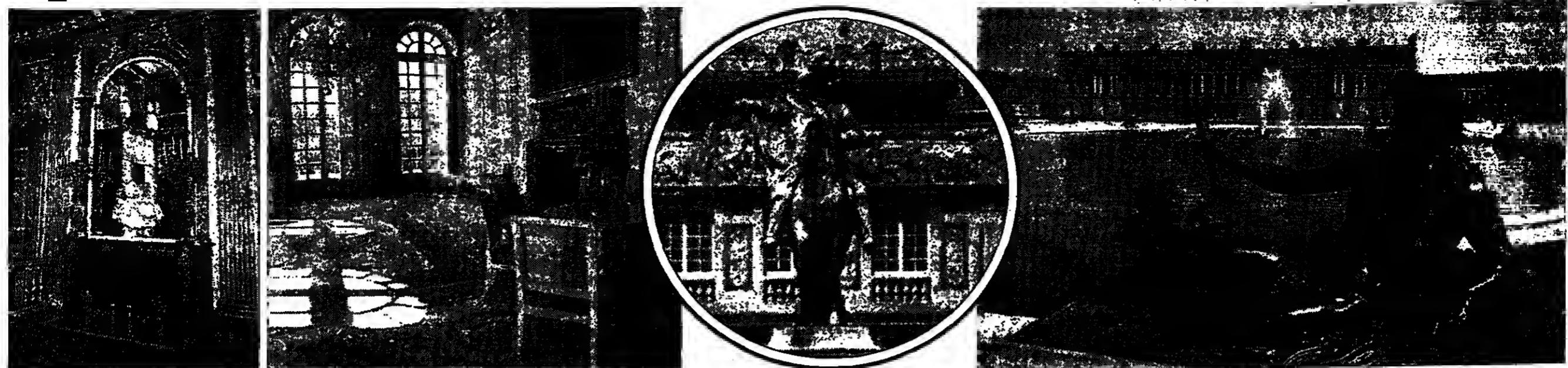
IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Moderation is Best

PARIS — Sir Benjamin Richardson has endeavored, at a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, to show the favorable effects of exercise on the heart. He exemplifies the pastime of bicycling. "Bicycling has a distinct and favorable action on the heart. It will quicken the circulation; the pulse may rise from 65 to 75 pulsations a minute to 200." He warns though that "bicycling should not be carried to excess. Too much exercise makes the heart muscle irritable. It is very well to use the bicycle, but this should not be carried too far."

The writer is preparing a book of interviews with families in 12 countries around the world. She contributed this comment to

Splendid Mess: Can Versailles Be Proper Museum?



Marie-Antoinette's Garden, Spill-Perrin

Paradoxically, the château of Versailles is far less open to the public now than it ever was under the Sun King, but this may change under an ambitious plan to bring the entire complex under one agency.

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

VERSAILLES, France — As a monument to the absolute power of kings, the palace of Versailles was never all that it was cracked up to be. As Benjamin Franklin said after a visit, it combined "a prodigious mixture of Magnificence and Negligence, with every kind of Elegance except that of Cleanliness, and what we call Tidiness."

Plus ça change. From an organizational point of view, the palace and its surrounding gardens and parks are a mess, with many organizations of state, ranging from the Ministry of Agriculture to the army, having overlapping responsibilities for various parts of it.

Paradoxically, Versailles is far less open to the public now, more than 200 years after a revolution swept away the monarchy—for a time, at least—than it ever was under the absolute rule of the Sun King, Louis XIV, or his successor Louis XV.

Under the great monarchs, foreign tourists and ordinary Frenchmen were allowed to stroll around the gardens and wander inside the palace to watch the king

and his relations leading their lives in full gaze of the public. Arthur Young, the English author of "Travels In France," noticed with amazement a couple of years before the Revolution that all manner of men wandered unchallenged into the king's apartment.

Horace Walpole noted, "In the colonnades, upon the staircase, nay in the antechambers of the royal family, there are people selling all sorts of wares."

Today, much of the château is off-limits to visitors. The National Assembly owns the entire north wing of the palace, which it has used only three times since 1990. It has 300 apartments for its officials and huge expanses of office space that it uses only to store furniture. The grand stables, big enough for 2,000 horses, are occupied by the headquarters of the 2d armored division, department archives and the lending department of the National Library.

And so it goes on. With more than 3 million visitors last year, parts of the palace were often inundated by crowds, while immense picture galleries with about 6,000 paintings stood empty for lack of guards.

All this may change under an ambitious plan to bring the entire palace, gardens, parks and even some land outside the

domain under one administration. The government was scheduled to announce plans this month for a "Grand Versailles" project under the authority of a single autonomous body. The model for this is the "Grand Louvre" project to expand and restore the Paris art museum.

The Versailles project is expected in take at least 20 years to fulfill Jean-Pierre Babalon, the director of the palace and park, said it is too early to say exactly what it will entail or what it will cost.

The project envisages opening up picture galleries long concealed from general public gaze, fixing the palace roof and for the first time supplying electricity to the Petit Trianon, the exquisite miniature palace in the park, and other outlying buildings.

The formal gardens and parkland are in need of replanting and restoration in keeping with the formal design of the landscape architect André Le Nôtre. A storm in 1990, which toppled about 1,500 large trees, was a reminder of the fragility of the plantations. As a result, a whole area south of the palace has been replanted to recreate the kind of wooded labyrinth.

Echoing history, there are plans to fix the plumbing and get the fountains work-

ing again. This has been a perennial problem at Versailles, since there never was enough water to keep the fountains running for more than a couple of hours. When Franklin visited, the waterworks were as usual out of repair. There was once a grandiose plan to divert the Loire, until it was pointed out that rivers cannot be made to run uphill. Instead, servants had to run around the park every time the king took a walk, turning the fountains on and off so that at least he had the impression they were working all the time.

Louis XIV never thought of the practicalities when he set out to turn one of his father's relatively modest mansions into the grandest palace in Europe. He built it, the Duc de Saint-Simon said, "in the gloomiest and most thankless of places; without view, without woods, without water, without soil."

By bringing the entire vast estate under a central administration, the government hopes to restore some of the coherence and vision that made Versailles a model for great houses and palaces all over Europe.

There seems little hope of evicting the National Assembly, which has vague plans to build a museum to its own glory in the part of the palace it occupies. But

for a price, the army seems willing to move out.

The museum administration is trying to persuade the municipality of Versailles to get rid of the parking space in the Place des Armes and restore the palace's atmosphere of haughty aloofness from the town.

To make Versailles more attractive to visitors, there are plans to open up the picture galleries at last, and build bookshops, a document center, exhibition halls, restaurants and shops. There is talk also of a graduate school for 17th- and 18th-century studies, and a Vietnamese-style riding school in the small stables.

Versailles, the royal residence from 1682 to 1790, was stripped of most of its furniture, books and ornaments after the revolution, leaving echoing galleries and apartments filled only with memories and ghosts. But Napoleon thought it a palace fit for an emperor, and ensured that the fabric was well looked after, as did subsequent rulers.

In the 19th century, Louis-Philippe decided to turn Versailles into a museum dedicated to all the glories of France.

To make grandiose picture galleries—those that are now closed to the public—he destroyed many of the exquisite small

apartments, cut pictures to size, stamped his monogram everywhere, and changed many important aspects of the building before completing the work for the museum in 1837. It was not until the early 20th century that Versailles found a curator, Pierre de Nolhac, gifted and sensitive enough to appreciate its special character.

With talk of turning the marvelous Louvre château of Chambord into a sound-and-light show, there are obvious fears that the Grand Versailles project could also end up by turning the palace into a kind of theme park, although Babalon stresses that the whole point of having autonomous status is to prevent such a cultural catastrophe.

Leaving advice to posterity, de Nolhac warned that "the continual hope of restoring the past condition of a monument leads, in most cases, to its complete destruction."

"Let us rather enjoy what has survived," he said. "let us at all costs preserve everything that the touch of time has helped to beautify; let us respect the harmonious whole that it has created; and let us, by the help of the remains that are left, guess what the achievement of Louis XIV must have been in its magnificent completeness."

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Unde

Directed by Shunji Iwai. Japan.

This short (47-minute) and strange film is about a couple living together. At first they are happy enough but soon, stimulated by her dental braces, she begins to bind everything in the room: fruit, books, her turtle. Taken to the doctor she is diagnosed as having an "obsessive knot-binding syndrome." Eventually she also ties herself up as well. Here, however, she asks his help—"please tie me up properly." He does so and, guess what: He ends tied up himself. Perhaps the film is an allegory—on married life, maybe. Or maybe not. As we watch their room turn into a bondage chamber, we begin to suspect that this might be soft-porn as well, with the minute but moneyed S-M crowd in mind. Yet, if so, the presentation is singularly unsexy and it all evaporates anyway in surreal gestures, grand set decoration and a pica to the audience to make up its own mind as to what it is all about. Strange.

(Donald Richie, IHT)

Uomini, Uomini, Uomini

Directed by Christian De Sica. Italy.

After more than two decades rich with success from screen and stage comedy, Christian De Sica tries to downshift into serious, socially aware cinematography. And he almost succeeds.

"Uomini, Uomini, Uomini" (Men, Men, Men) is the story of a vibrant, loyal friendship between four homosexual men. Sandro (Massimo Ghini) is a television producer who discovered his homosexuality after having started a family,

Dado (Alessandro Haber) is a successful orthopedic surgeon. Tony (Leo Gullotti) is an exclusive women's tailor who lives with his possessive mother. And Vittorio (De Sica) is an architect to love with an associate who is about to be wed. Together, the four meander gallantly through Rome, sharing adventures, practical jokes, and more than occasional disappointments. All four provide excellent performances lending depth and texture to their characters and making them sympathetic. Ghini, the most macho of the group, is particularly intense. Yet as good as the actors are, they cannot compensate for a spotty, gag-driven script that despite three attentive rewrites still remains steeped in the predictable, stereotypical idiom of the modern, mindless slapstick so popular in mass Italian cinema. In the end,

the film is a series of vignettes in which the characters' growth is substantially limited. "Uomini, Uomini, Uomini" is an entertaining, enjoyable film, despite its lack of continuity. De Sica's direction is almost flawless, leading one to wonder what level of expression he might attain with a decent screenplay. (Ken Shulman, IHT)

Roommates

Directed by Peter Yates. U.S.

One look at the photograph on the cover of "Roommates," Max Apple's book about life with his grandfather, and it's easy to see this story's appeal. There is Rocky, the author's curmudgeonly 5-foot-tall grandfather, grinning at the camera with a sourpuss pucker on his face. On his chest is an apron with cheery illustrations that would suit a nursery-school child. By his side is a tot who smiles happily despite the old man's gruff expression. Rocky's hands are messy. He appears to be making cookie dough. As the fond tale of a boy and grandfather whose odd-couple intimacy lasted until Rocky was 107, "Roommates" has stubbornly insistent charms. Homogenized

for the screen into a hokey Hollywood version (with a screenplay by Apple and Stephen Metcalfe), it still hangs on to its affectionate tone. It's Peter Falk whose expert crankiness makes that possible. Given the inevitabilities of the film's last reel, it was a slam-dunk to make Rocky lovable. Falk makes him likable, too. Imprisoned behind wizened, rubbery facial makeup, Falk still supplies a nimbleness that the rest of the film lacks. Oo film, "Roommates" loses its real-life references (like those to the Vietnam War), pointlessly turns Rocky into a Polish Catholic (he was a Lithuanian Jew), converts a wasting disease into a convenient sudden accident and otherwise weakens a once vibrant story. The film counts entirely on Falk's crotchety wisecracks, but he often delivers. The film describes the give-and-take between Rocky and his grandson, who is called Michael (D. B. Sweeney). This is the kind of film in which Rocky gives the boy a microscope, and we immediately skip forward to the sight of grown-up Michael as a doctor, busy on emergency-room duty in television hotspot style.

(Janet Maslin, NYT)



Bob Martin

Peter Falk and D.B. Sweeney in "Roommates," directed by Peter Yates.

In Peru, Where the Earth Meets the Sky

By Logan Ward

LIMA — With the greatest concentration of glaciers anywhere in the tropics, the Cordillera Blanca of northern Peru truly forms, in the words of the 19th-century Italian explorer Antonio Raimondi, "the meeting place of sky and Earth." Reassured by more than a year of relative peace in Peru, with the threat of Shining Path terrorism all but eliminated, my wife, Heather, and I recently spent a week trekking with a college friend, Alex Irvin, in the region, which is second only to the Himalayas for hikes.

Situated 300 kilometers (185 miles) north of Lima within the Huascarán National Park, the Cordillera, a mostly granite range running 150 kilometers north to south, is cut perpendicularly by a series of deep, glacier-carved gorges. The straight, relatively flat corridors mean little up-and-down, excellent campsites, a water source never more than a stroll away, and around every corner a new glacier lake or snowcapped peak.

Also favoring the trekker is the tradition of the *criollo*, or donkey driver. In an area as remote as the Cordillera Blanca—where there are no shelters and few villages—burros make an otherwise exhausting struggle more pleasant exertion. Along with a Spanish-speaking guide, we hired an *amero* and his team of four burros and a horse to carry our gear and food for the seven-day hike.

Our jumping-off point was Huaraz, population 80,000, a sort of grubby Jack-

son Hole of the Andes, where an unlikely number of tourist agencies, souvenir saleswomen, moonie-changers and pizza joints line the main strip. We hired a van for the two-hour ride to the village of Cachapampa, where the trek would begin and where we met Freddy Velasquez, our young amero.

Soon we were off, hiking ahead of the animals into the mouth of the Santa Cruz Gorge. Somewhere above its sheer rock walls, were snow and ice, but our view was limited to the boulders of canyon that swallowed us as if we were tiny insects.

WE hired our guide, Damian Vargas, through an agency in Huaraz called the Casa de Guías. A mountaineer born and raised in Huaraz, Vargas led the way, naming various plants. Hundreds of rust-red, spiny-leaved bromeliads clung high in the canyon walls, almost as if they were scrambling to escape the villagers, who cut their flowers every year for the Carnival.

For four hours we followed the rushing Santa Cruz River on a winding path, gradually gaining altitude and leaving the dry scrub behind. The gorge straightened, and we got our first glimpse of the peak of Tamnaraju, a buttressed, rock-and-ice cathedral standing at the canyon's head.

As we pressed on the next day, the gorge grew more staggering. Where the gorge widened, sunbeams lighted the blue ice of glacier walls. Occasionally, one of the hidden peaks would show its face between a cut in the high walls.

Our campsite that night and the next,

meadow called Taullipampa encircled by at least six snow-clad giants, was the most breathtaking of the trip. The next morning, we hiked to find our water bottle icy and frost layering the ground.

After large helpings of eggs and pan-fried speckled trout, which Freddy had landed the day before in his cast net, we followed stacked caños into an adjacent boulder, up to the base of Apalampu. The plants that altitude are mostly sharp, spiny, armored or stunted to survive the harsh wind and cold.

We struck out early on our fourth day for Puma Union. Approaching Taullipampa, its wall of glacier inching down into a turquoise lake, I saw the massive granite pass for the first time. Paintstreaked sculpted stone steps wound in tight switchbacks up to a cut in the rock. As we ascended, in a slot, but mechanical bridge, the air grew thin, and a light flurry of snow dusted our wool caps and daypacks. The color of sky against granite was steel on steel. From the top, our view was amazing. To the west, the dry Cordillera Negra, a smaller range that parallels the Blanca, sat like a shadow beyond the distant mouth of the gorge. To the east, Huarpampa Gorge and a whole world of peaks and possibilities.

Among them was the possibility of rain. When we arranged our trek, we were taking our chances with the weather: The rainy season—from November to April—had just begun. The sunny first days of the trip, however, made us forget our fears, so that when the rain hit, we were prepared physically, with ponchos and Gore-Tex pants, but not mentally.

For the most part the trek was an isolated one. We had passed a few backpackers, the occasional shepherd and one old woman—bending under the weight of a brimming water pail—who scurried across our path to her stone shack. On our fifth day, before the afternoon rains began, we passed our first and only settlement, Colcabamba, a village of subsistence-farming Indians.

The next day we were again striding the Cordillera, this time facing west atop Portachuelo de Llanguanuco, the pass that marked the beginning of the end of our journey. We could see Huascarán's looming crest and the emerald lakes below. It was all downhill from here.

Logan Ward, a free-lance journalist who lives in Quito, Ecuador, wrote this for The New York Times.

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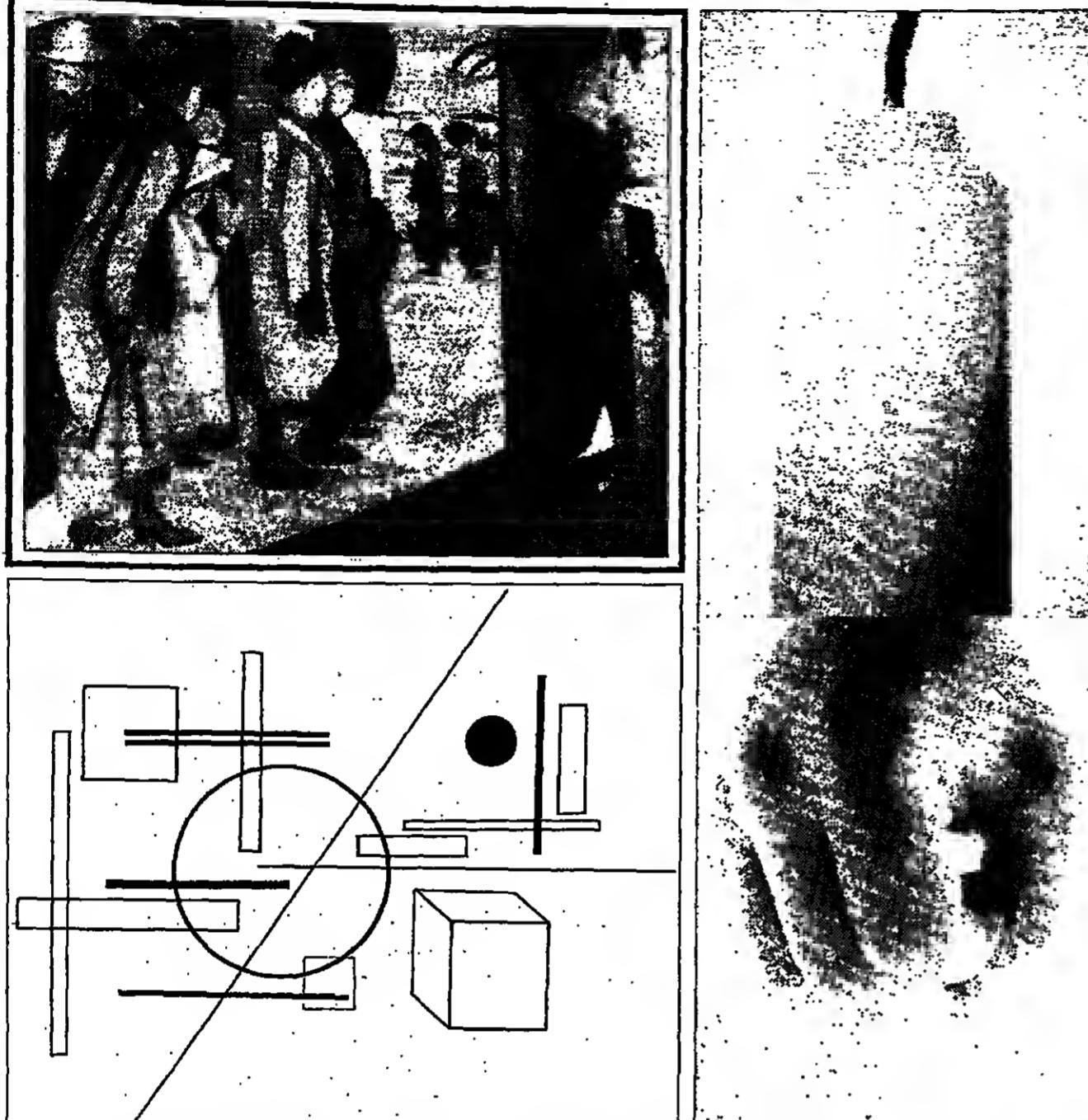
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L E I S U R E

THE ARTS GUIDE



Left, art from Abram Chudnovsky's collection, in The Hague; right, work by Thomas Florschuetz, in Frankfurt.

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Kunsthaus Wien, tel: (1) 712-0495, open daily. Continuing To April 30: "Jean Dubuffet: Eine Retrospektive," 140 paintings, sculptures, drawings and collages covering the years 1945 to 1985.

BRITAIN

London Imperial War Museum, tel: (171) 416-5000, open daily. To May 29: "After Auschwitz: Installations." Four postwar artists from Europe and the United States explore the aftermath of the Holocaust in large installations.

National Portrait Gallery, tel: (171) 306-0055, open daily. To June 22: "Goya: Portraits and Private Life." An exhibition of paintings and drawings celebrating the life, works and 70th birthday of the Hungarian painter, from his early Expressionist work to his solitary figures and self-portraits.

CANADA

Montreal Quebec, tel: (418) 643-2150, closed Mondays. To May 14: "Dieter Appelt," 68 works by the German photographer, taken over the past 30 years. Beginning with a period dedicated to the human body, the exhibition also shows Appelt's interest in Venice, the port Ezra Pound, and his current fascination with nature. The exhibition will travel to New York, New Orleans and Berlin.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague National Technical Museum. To April 30: "Artur Coton Moon: Visions of the Future." Visions of the city of the future by the American contemporary artist suggest the devaluation of traditional values, the development of international consumerism and the emergence of economic aggression. The exhibition will travel to Poland.

FRANCE

Paris Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: (1) 44-78-13-00, closed Tuesdays. To May 22: "Herzog et de Meuron." An exhibition dedicated to the Swiss architects who won the bid for the extension of the Tate Gallery in London. More than 80 projects are detailed with photographs, models, and floor plans.

Centre National de la Photographie, tel: (1) 53-78-13-51, closed Tuesdays. To May 15: "Sarah Moon." 150 photographs trace the evolution of Sarah Moon's work, from fashion photographs at the early stages of her career to travel images today.

Pavillon des Arts, tel: (1) 42-33-82-50, closed Mondays and holidays. To April 30: "Jeu de Nappes: Les Peintres se Mettent à Table." Fragments of tablecloths from a small Parisian restaurant that was the haunt of artists and writers during and after World War II. Features sketches.

CLOSING SOON

On March 12: "Man Ray," Serpentine Gallery, London. On March 12: "Gary Hill," Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles. On March 12: "Monet: Late Paintings," Giverny from the Musee Marmottan, "Museum of Art, New Orleans." On March 12: "Argenteuil pour l'Utile," Centre Culturel Sud-est le Plaisir, Centre Culturel Sud-est le Plaisir, Paris. On March 12: "Fluxus," Watari Museum of Contemporary Art, Tokyo. On March 12: "Ernst Nolde," Kunstmuseum der Bank Austria, Vienna. On March 14: "Dennis Stock: Made in USA," America Haus, Berlin. On March 15: "Homemais als Amis," Can Altamira, Barcelona.

texts and drawings by Picasso, Bellmer, Cocteau, Anne de Noailles, among others.

GERMANY

Berlin Deutsches Historisches Museum, tel: (30) 21-60-20, closed Sundays. To April 18: "Austro Kunst 1949-1980." Forty-one art works commemorating the 30th anniversary of the East German government from 1949 to 1990.

FRIDAY

Schloss Kunsthalle, tel: (089) 29-08-82-11, closed Mondays. To April 30: "Auf Papier — Kunst des 20. Jahrhunderts aus der Deutschen Bank." In celebration of its 125th anniversary, the Deutsche Bank is exhibiting 200 works by artists such as Kandinsky, Klimt and Groting. Of special interest will be works from the early periods of these artists. The exhibition will travel to Berlin and Leipzig.

Hannover Wilhelm-Busch-Museum, tel: (0511) 71-40-76, open daily. To March 15: "Zwischen Getraume und Wettreiten: Napoleon I in der Deutschen Karikatur." Historical and allegorical caricatures of Napoleon that appeared in Germany during his reign.

GREECE

Athens Megaron, tel: 72-92-333. Beethoven's "Emperor." Directed by Claus Helmut Drass, conducted by Reif Wellert, with Hildegard Behrens, Sophie Theodoridou, René Kollo and Frank Kapellen. March 29, 31, April 1 and 3.

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv Museum of Art, tel: 696-1297, open daily. Continuing To March 25: "Conrad Felixmüller." A retrospective of the works of the German figurative painter whose art reflects his attachment to his family, as well as his political and social occupations. During World War II, his work became subversive and shown in the Nazi exhibition of Degenerate Art. Only in 1985 did his work again receive the attention it deserved.

ITALY

Venice Palazzo Grassi, tel: (41) 822-1375, open daily. Continuing To May 1: "Palazzo Grassi: Open Palace." While the regular exhibition space is being renovated, the palace itself comes down to the public. Spacious rooms, patios and gardens are exhibited.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Nara Museum, tel: (3) 34-45-06-61, open daily. To June 11: "Warning," 45 works by 25 artists including Gilbert and George, Joseph Beuys, Tetsuro Kudo and Peter Kasan address crises confronting humanity. By portraying their political convictions, the artists call for political correctness for our times, the world serves as a warning for the 21st century. Also, to June 11: "Visions from Memory." This exhibition seeks to interpret memory according to three motifs: history, memory and tradition. The concept of the memory is explored through recollections of war, expressions of homages by one artist to another, and tradition interpreted as the memory of a race.

LUXEMBOURG

Château de Clervaux, tel: (352) 929-656, open daily. To Dec. 31: "The Family of Man." More than 35 photographs of the 1950s illustrate various aspects of the life of man from birth to education, love, children and work.

NETHERLANDS

The Hague Het Petrus, tel: (70) 338-1111, closed Mondays. Continuing To April 23: "Photographie Avant-Garde 1900-1930." 40 paintings and 30 works on paper from the collection of the Russian physicist Abram Chudnovsky (1910-1985). Works by 40 artists, including Malevich, Chagall, Filonov and Rodchenko, document the diversity of Russian art in the early 20th century.

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INTERNATIONAL

At Development Summit, an End to 'No-Strings' Aid to Poorer Nations

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — As delegates to the first World Summit for Social Development finished work Thursday on the final conference document to be signed by world leaders this weekend, a new definition of foreign aid began coming into focus for the post-Cold War world.

In fact, under the new terms, aid is no longer "foreign." Rather, it becomes a reallocation of available money and other resources in the traditional donor countries and the nations of the developing world.

Although the agreement to be signed sets only goals and directions — for reducing the debt of the poorest countries, protecting the rights of workers, including children, and establishing levels of assistance for the

disadvantaged at home and abroad — it delivers a clear message to developing nations that the days of unconditional aid are over. Poorer countries will not be able to escape international scrutiny of their social policies in the name of national sovereignty, nor will they be able to avoid the responsibility of raising money from their wealthy elites.

The days of "leaving money on the table in the middle of the night" and not seeing where it goes have ended, said Timothy E. Wirth, U.S. undersecretary of state for global affairs. "One of the real successes here is that we have everybody now thinking about doing a better job with existing resources rather than always talking about adding more money to the pot. Now that's a step in the right direction. Obviously that's reality in this climate."

The almost-accidental consensus

did not emerge without a struggle, in which nongovernmental organizations have directed a great deal of wrath at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, now the most powerful players in the aid arena.

On Thursday, the World Bank had to move a panel discussion from the hall where nongovernmental organizations have been meeting to the more secure main conference hall, because militants who want the World Bank and the IMF reformed — or abolished — have been disrupting the bank's events and destroying its publications. Both institutions have demanded substantial economic changes leading to free-market systems in developing nations seeking their help.

Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen of Denmark, who is presi-

dent of the conference, said that rich and poor nations came into this conference with new perceptions. Although European governments are seriously divided over the future levels of aid to poor nations, he said, the ordinary people of Europe — certainly of Denmark, one of the world's most generous aid donors — understand why it is necessary.

"Europe has now lived through a period where thousands and thousands of refugees are coming from various parts of the world," he said. "I feel that ordinary people now recognize more and more what the global situation is. You don't have the Cold War. You don't have a well defined enemy. But you have a hot peace, in the way that you see new ethnic conflicts, new social conflicts."

"This means that you have to re-

define your global security so that the 'soft' part of a security policy has to have much more weight in your total security investment than it has had," he said, adding that Europeans have suddenly realized these problems touch their daily lives.

"Algeria, Tunisia and the northern Maghreb countries are very, very near to the European heartland," he said. "Chechnya is not that far away. Yugoslavia — the Balkans — show us that you cannot always stick to security among states; you have to create security among people and for people."

"So we have a good argument now, a very concrete one, for ordinary people, which is, if you don't help the Third World, if you don't help northern Africa, if you don't help Eastern and Central Europe with a little part of your welfare,

then you will have these poor people in our society."

On the other hand, said Mr. Rasmussen, a Social Democrat who heads a coalition government, the developing nations have to understand that demands for the reduction of military budgets and the better protection of people's rights are not intended as interference in their internal politics, but as statements of natural conditions that must be ful-

filled.

He said that he hopes the developing nations can accept that, "instead of saying, we can't afford it, we won't do it, that's not your business."

Mr. Wirth, who has been one of the Clinton administration's most successful officials in dealing with the concerns of developing nations, said that he was surprised that this

meeting had not turned into "a North-South battle about new and additional resources." He said that shifts in American policy had helped prevent this.

At this conference, the United States has supported calls for a new look at outstanding debt owed the World Bank and other institutions.

"They have to understand that their debt is causing a problem," he said, "and they have to think about this."

He also said that the administration accepts that the economic reforms known as "structural adjustments" have caused additional hardship to the poor in the developing world. He said that for the first time, the United States is asking for more attention to human problems as countries make the transition to capitalism.



PREMIER FAN — Jean-Luc Dehaene, Belgium's prime minister, trying out the new stands Thursday at Brussels' Heysel stadium, where crowd violence killed 39 in 1985. Belgium seeks to host European soccer championships in 2000.

Christopher Fails to Get Arms Curb

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The U.S. secretary of state, Warren G. Christopher, failed Thursday to resolve a dispute between Egypt and Israel over the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty that has clouded U.S. efforts to revive stalled Middle East peace talks.

But President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt indicated after meeting with Mr. Christopher that Cairo might be willing to compromise on its demand that Israel commit to signing the accord and open its nuclear facilities to outside scrutiny.

Egypt has threatened to withhold its support for indefinitely extending the treaty if Israel does not commit to signing it, a move that U.S. officials fear could lead to its unraveling.

On Thursday morning, however, Mr. Mubarak said that the treaty carried great "moral authority" and that Egypt had no wish to be the agent of its undoing. U.S. officials interpreted his language as a sign of Cairo's eagerness to resolve the dispute before the treaty comes up for renewal in April.

The treaty dispute has soured Egyptian-Israeli relations at an awkward time. U.S. officials have long relied on Egypt's help in mediating peace talks among Israel, Syria and the Palestinians, so any problems in its relationship with Israel also could affect the peace process.

Mr. Christopher arrived here Thursday in hopes of reviving the talks, which have foundered over Israel's differences with the Palestinians on carrying out Palestinian self-rule and with Syria on that country's insistence that Israel return the Golan Heights in return for normal relations.

His visit comes amid concern that if the negotiating impasse is not resolved before Israel and the United States head into their election seasons this summer, the peace process may break down entirely.

Mr. Christopher went to Israel on Thursday afternoon. He also is to travel to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, then back to Israel and Syria.

DOLLAR: Renewed U.S. Effort to Talk Up Its Currency Runs Aground

Continued from Page 1

traders about the soundness of the dollar, and they tell me I am right," said Sam Kahan, an economist at Fuji Securities. "But then they tell me, 'Whenever I buy dollars I lose money, and whenever I sell dollars I make money. So I'm going to short the dollar until I lose money.'

All this left Wall Street's stock and bond markets virtually frozen, with attention focused on the U.S. monthly employment report that is due Friday and could provide the first reliable picture indicating whether the U.S. economy might need higher rates to slow down.

"Intervention by rhetoric alone just won't do it," said Paul Chertkow, international strategist of UBS Securities in London. "We should have seen aggressive intervention in the markets today to follow the statements of yesterday, and we didn't. We're back where we started."

Lisa Finstrom, currency analyst for Smith, Barney, said the recent U.S. statements confirmed that the Clinton adminis-

tration had ended "what seemed to be a policy of benign neglect" of the dollar.

Mr. Chertkow said it had been worse — a policy of "dollar debasement against Japan" that would take a long time to overcome.

Against other currencies, the dollar closed at 1,1679 Swiss francs, up slightly from 1,1652 francs, and at 4,9825 French francs, up from 4,9575 francs. The pound inched up to \$1.6092 from \$1.6082.

The U.S. Treasury announced Thursday that deputy finance ministers from the G-7 countries would hold a nonemergency meeting Monday in Paris, according to Bloomberg Business News. An official who did not want to be identified said the dollar would be a topic of discussion.

■ Japan to Protect Small Firms

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama of Japan said Thursday the government would draw up an extra budget to protect small companies from negative impacts of a sharply higher yen, according to dispatches from Tokyo.

"It is necessary to compile an extra bud-

get without delay, giving consideration to developments in Japan's economy," Mr. Murayama said at a parliamentary budget committee session.

Separately, several large Japanese companies announced measures Thursday aimed at coping with the year's rapid rise.

NEC Corp. said that next month it would start importing 16-megabit dynamic random-access memory chips from its U.S. plant. The leading chipmaker will procure 200,000 units a month at the start, increasing the imports to 800,000 units eventually, an NEC spokesman said.

McDonald's Co. Japan Ltd., the largest restaurant chain in Japan, said Thursday it would cut the prices on its hamburgers by about 30 percent, citing the rising value of the yen against the dollar and lower operating expenses. The company imports many of its supplies.

Toyota Motor Corp. said it would consider raising prices on cars sold in North America to reflect the rise in the yen, a spokesman said.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg, AP)

FRANCE: This Time Around, Candidates Shift the Debate From Europe

Continued from Page 1

Philippe de Villiers, who continue pounding away.

But the mainstream debate generally shuns European themes because candidates feel that voters are uncomfortable or at best indifferent to the issue.

While they no longer feel that they must rebut claims that it threatens French interests, the European Union gets only lukewarm support. Mr. Chirac has said flatly that France needs to edge closer to the British views on European unity and seek to water down the enthusiasm that still reigns in Germany.

That view reflects a broad public mood that has put French people alongside the

British in their lack of enthusiasm for the Union. For France, this has been a fast reversal.

Asked in 1990 whether they thought their country had benefited from European unity, French people were broadly positive, with 57 percent saying yes — comparable to Germans and the EU average of 59 percent.

When this same question was asked again by Sofres in 1994, French people had turned negative, with 40 percent saying no and only 39 percent saying yes. Britain was the only other EU member country with a negative verdict, 46 percent saying no and 42 percent saying yes.

Continued from Page 1

it, so visitors can browse through the center's exhibits or see other local monuments before their scheduled tour.

Tourists should not be waiting outside for more than 20 minutes, compared to four hours or more under the old system, said James L. McDaniel, a senior Park Service official.

The center is not intended to increase the number of visitors to the White House, where tours are only available for a short time in the morning. Rather, it is aimed at enhancing the experience, and giving those who do not take the tour a chance to see pieces of the mansion's history during the afternoon and early evening.

Dick Spring, the Irish foreign minister, said Mr. Adams had insisted that the disarmament issue could only be dis-

cussion in full-fledged negotiations involving all the political parties in the North and the two governments.

He rejected, as a "precondition" to such negotiations, the British demand that Sinn Fein must first indicate that substantial progress was being made on IRA disarmament and on London's insistence that disarmament would also be "facilitated and accelerated" if ministers were to join the exploratory talks.

There were widespread reports in Dublin and London that Britain would announce the start of ministerial talks in the coming days, before Mr. Adams meets Mr. Clinton.

Until Thursday, Mr. Adams had insisted that the disarmament issue could only be dis-

cussion in full-fledged negotiations involving all the political parties in the North and the two governments.

He rejected, as a "precondition" to such negotiations, the British demand that Sinn Fein must first indicate that substantial progress was being made on IRA disarmament and on London's insistence that disarmament would also be "facilitated and accelerated" if ministers were to join the exploratory talks.

In recent days, Sinn Fein officials and Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland secretary, have been parrying carefully worded public statements apparently designed to close the ground between them in a fact-saving kind of Ulsterpeak, in which both sides can claim victory without appearing to be practicing appeasement.

British officials emphasized that while the ministerial talks would advance the peace effort, they were by no means a guarantee that Sinn Fein would eventually be permitted to take part in all-party talks. They noted that a number of serious and difficult issues, military and po-

"I call this organized piracy," Miss Bonino said.

While Miss Bonino said the boarding of the Spanish vessel failed, she issued a statement on Thursday for trying to seize a Spanish fishing vessel off Newfoundland, calling the high seas episode in a dispute over halibut fishing an act of "organized piracy."

The EU fisheries commissioner, Emma Bonino, said Canadian authorities tried to board the Estai on Thursday, but that the Spanish vessel got away.

She said the EU was reserving the right to retaliate either with diplomatic or trade sanctions.

The envoys of the 15 EU states were to meet early Friday to discuss the dispute with Canada over the right to fish for Greenland halibut, also known as turbot, in the North Atlantic.

The EU also requested an emergency meeting of the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization, to which it and Canada belong.

The EU and Canada have

been at odds for weeks over the issue.

Canada claims 60 percent, or 16,300 tons, of this. The EU wants 69 percent, or 18,600 tons, which would represent \$130 million of halibut.

The North Atlantic Fisheries Organization recently awarded the EU 13 percent of the overall 27,000 tons of halibut.

The EU statement spoke of a "flagrant violation of the law of the sea" and said that Canada "has chosen the course of unilateral aggression."

At a press conference, Miss Bonino said Canada has not dropped out of school in the sixth grade but went on to find a \$1.2 billion jewelry company, died Wednesday in Dallas of complications from pneumonia.

Morris Bernard Zale, 93, a poor Russian immigrant who

dropped out of school in the sixth grade but went on to find a \$1.2 billion jewelry company, died Wednesday in Dallas of complications from pneumonia.

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WHITE HOUSE: Easier Wait

Continued from Page 1

emeritus of the National Gallery of Art. He toured the center two weeks ago to offer comments to the National Park Service, which built and will manage it.

"It gives the sweep of its history," Mr. Brown said, "and you begin to get a shiver down your spine when you think about how many generations have lived there, and how much history has been made there."

Inside the center, Park Service rangers will ticket up to 4,800 visitors each Tuesday through Saturday morning, when the White House rolls out the welcome mat for the public. Each ticket will have a time on

IRELAND: Sinn Fein's Adams Makes Concession to British Demands on IRA Disarmament

Continued from Page 1

and Belfast, Queen Elizabeth II made her first visit to Northern Ireland since the cease-fire began. After dedicating a bridge in Belfast, she praised the people of Northern Ireland for "courage and compassion of an extraordinary kind."

The issue of IRA disarmament in Northern Ireland has impeded the peace effort advanced by the Irish and British prime ministers on Feb. 22. They proposed ways to achieve a settlement of the guerrilla warfare that has killed more than 3,100 people since 1969.

Dick Spring, the Irish foreign minister, said Mr. Adams had insisted that the disarmament issue could only be dis-

cussion in full-fledged negotiations involving all the political parties in the North and the two governments.

He rejected, as a "precondition" to such negotiations, the British demand that Sinn Fein must first indicate that substantial progress was being made on IRA disarmament and on London's insistence that disarmament would also be "facilitated and accelerated" if ministers were to join the exploratory talks.

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British officials emphasized that while the ministerial talks would advance the peace effort, they were by no means a guarantee that Sinn Fein would eventually be permitted to take part in all-party talks. They noted that a number of serious and difficult issues, military and po-

itical, would have to be dealt with first, particularly getting the Protestant unionist political leaders to agree to sit down with Sinn Fein.

Quebec Votes This Year On Total Independence

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — A referendum on independence will be held this year as promised, and Quebec's voters will be asked to approve total separation from Canada rather than a political association, Premier Jacques Parizeau said Thursday.

Mr. Parizeau's Part

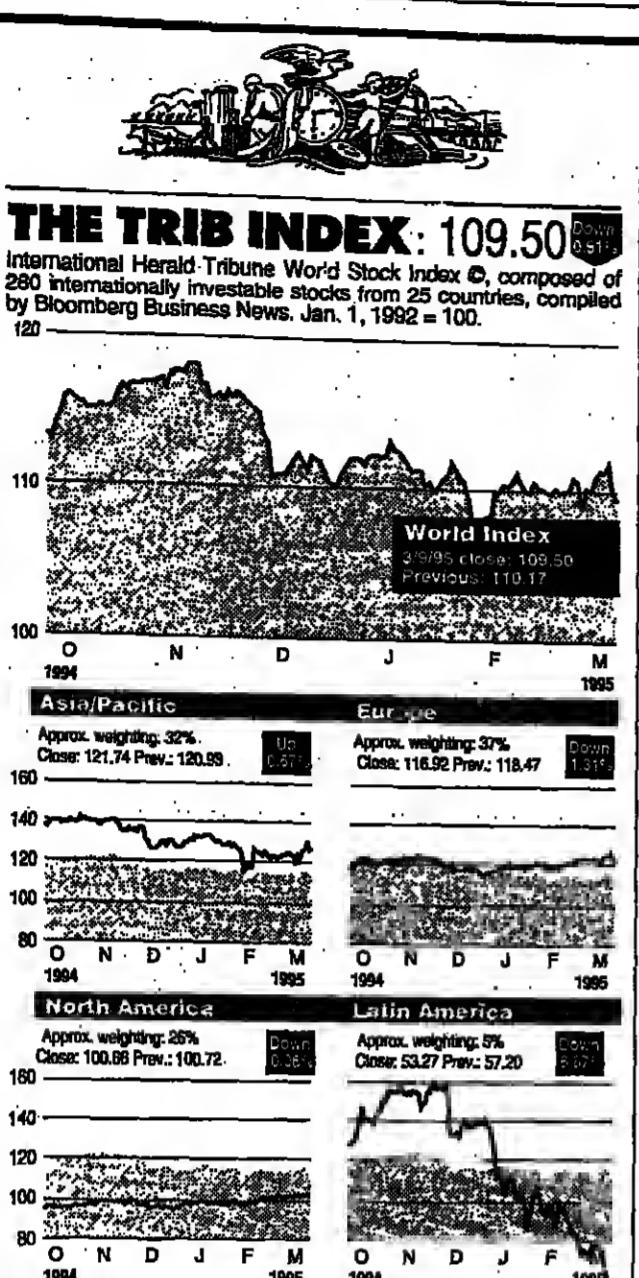
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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS / FINANCE

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1995

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	Prev. close	% change
Energy	111.16	-111.88 -0.84
Utilities	103.40	-105.66 -2.14
Finance	111.15	-111.35 -0.18
Services	103.38	-104.32 -0.90

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Thinking Ahead / Commentary

U.S. Takes Another Look at Europe

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — For much of the past two years, the assault on "Eurocentrism" in American culture and education has been matched by a turning away from Europe in U.S. international economic policy.

While promoting racial diversity and multiculturalism at home, President Bill Clinton's administration also made clear that Asia, Latin America and other fast-growing developing countries would be its most sought-after future trading partners.

To drum home the point that the world, like America itself, is changing, Washington has fought to prune the number of Europeans heading the top international trade and economic organizations.

Of course, this does not just reflect political correctness or the declining proportion of Europeans in the U.S. population mix. The new emphasis was based primarily on a hard-headed assessment that the most promising export prospects are in the dynamic emerging markets, not tired old Europe.

As a result, economic links across the Atlantic have at best been taken for granted. Attempts to build a new trans-Atlantic architecture have focused on security and the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization rather than on trade and economics.

Now, as Europe emerges from recession and the developing world looks shakier, U.S. economic interests are be-

ing recalculated. Europe appears increasingly attractive, not just as a market but as an essential partner to help achieve key U.S. international objectives such as liberalizing world trade and stabilizing Central and Eastern Europe.

On both sides of the Atlantic there are growing fears that with no common secu-

The new emphasis is based on an assessment that the most promising export prospects are not in tired old Europe.

rity threat in the post-Cold War era, Europe and America could drift apart and relapse into trade wars and protectionism.

Calls are multiplying for the Atlantic security alliance to be complemented by strengthened economic ties — perhaps in the form of a huge new free-trade area similar to those Washington is already planning in the Pacific and in the Western Hemisphere.

Many quite rightly believe there is need for a new vision, even if they are not quite sure what it is. Latest among them is Jeffrey E. Garten, undersecretary of commerce for international trade, who on Thursday called for a new Atlantic economic architecture founded on broader and deeper trade relations.

Taking the whole economic relationship into account, including investment

as well as trade, "Europe is by far the largest and most important global economic partner for the United States," Mr. Garten told the American Council on Germany in New York.

But Mr. Garten stopped short of endorsing a free-trade area. That would be "a very superficial gesture," he said, given that the United States has already achieved a much deeper level of economic integration with Europe than with Latin America or the Pacific.

Others in Washington argue that as most trans-Atlantic industrial trade will soon be duty-free or nearly so, an Atlantic free-trade area would be largely symbolic.

But that is a reason for going ahead. It would be much easier to introduce free trade across the Atlantic than the Pacific. Right now a symbol is precisely what is called for.

North America and the European Union should hold a summit meeting and declare agreement to complete industrial free trade by a fixed target date, say 2005, just as the Asia-Pacific and Western hemisphere countries did last year.

That would create a good framework for negotiations in other important areas such as government procurement, standards, intellectual property protection, investment, trade in services and, eventually, agriculture.

There would be political difficulties on both sides. But it would be unfortunate if one of them were a reluctance by the United States to appear too "Eurocentric" in the eyes of its Asian and Latin American friends.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

	\$	E	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Yen	Cr. Pesos
Amsterdam	1.50	2.50	1.2177	1.4077	5.42	1.2407	1.275
Brussels	1.6255	4.625	1.2255	1.4255	5.52	1.2468	1.275
Frankfurt	1.50	2.50	1.2171	1.4071	5.42	1.2388	1.275
London (2)	1.50	2.50	1.2170	1.4070	5.42	1.2371	1.275
Milan	12.04	26.99	7.72	27.77	4.87	1.4044	1.4279
Paris	1.6255	4.625	1.2255	1.4255	5.52	1.2468	1.275
New York (2)	1.50	2.50	1.2174	1.4074	5.42	1.2387	1.275
Tokyo	1.6255	4.625	1.2255	1.4255	5.52	1.2371	1.275
Toronto	1.50	2.50	1.2170	1.4070	5.42	1.2369	1.275
Zurich	1.50	2.50	1.2172	1.4072	5.42	1.2370	1.275
1 ECU	1.6255	4.625	1.2255	1.4255	5.52	1.2371	1.275
1 SDR	1.50	2.50	1.2168	1.4068	5.42	1.2369	1.275

Crossings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris, New York and Zurich. Ratings in other centers.

Forwards rates for 3 months.

a To buy one pound; b To buy one dollar; c Units of 100; d Not quoted; e Not available.

f Not available; g Not available; h Not available; i Not available; j Not available.

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Other Dollar Values

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MARKET DIARY

Weak Dollar Holds Stock Market Back

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks followed bonds cautiously higher Thursday, but the broader stock market was held back by the dollar.

While the Dow Jones industrial average edged up 4.10 points to close at 3,933.39, and five other indexes showed incremental gains, declining issues

threw fingers, hoping to see some stabilization in South America and Mexico," he added. "But who can feel too terrible about this market, which is still within striking distance of its all-time high?"

Teléfonos de México was the most heavily traded stock on the Big Board, closing up 1.70 at 24%, as the peso crisis rocked the Mexican Bolsa.

Semiconductor issues rallied in the wake of a report from the Semiconductor Industry Association that its book-to-bill ratio rose in February.

The Big Three automakers rallied as well, led by Ford, which closed up 3% at 25.25.

J.P. Morgan slumped 1% at 62% amid concern that the bank faces possible large losses on loans made in Latin America. Morgan is perceived to have big exposure in Latin America, and investors are apparently concerned "they're going to have bad debts on their loans," said Anthony Connors, director of equity trading at BT Global Asset Management, a division Bankers Trust New York Corp.

"Most people are crossing

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Argentina Backs Down, Will Seek IMF Loan

Knight-Ridder

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina will ask the International Monetary Fund for a new loan, probably of \$2 billion. Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo said Thursday in a briefing to Congress:

The announcement ended a week of indecision by Mr. Cavallo, his economic advisers and

Foreign Exchange

President Carlos Saúl Menem over whether Argentina should seek new medium-term credit from the IMF.

Mr. Cavallo had until now argued that Argentina did not need a new loan because it did not have a balance-of-payments problem.

But many investors and average Argentines have been losing confidence in the government's ability to manage its crisis. Capital flight has increased, leaving the banking system illiquid and stock prices at their lowest in four years.

For the first time since Mexico's financial crisis began in December, Mr. Cavallo openly

admitted Argentina "was going through a critical moment."

He told lawmakers they should act quickly to approve a package of proposed taxes and spending cuts. Such a move would send a signal to investors that Argentina has the political leadership to overcome the crisis, he added.

The failure of Congress and the government to work together could "leave us in the bottom of a pit that would require a long time to get out," he said.

■ Peso's Slide Persists

The Mexican peso touched a record low of 7.53 against the dollar Thursday amid persistent rumors, denied by officials, that a suspension of trading in the currency was imminent. Agence France-Presse reported from Mexico City. The dollar ended New York trading at 7.45 pesos, up from 7.02 on Wednesday.

A bank of Mexico spokesman called the rumors "totally false." Earlier, the bank said it would announce a new program for economic stabilization, including a tightened monetary policy, but that there would be "no moratorium on payments."

But even the assurances of the IMF and other measures announced last week were not

able to restore the confidence of investors in Argentina.

President Carlos Saúl Menem and Mr. Cavallo continue to stand by their pledge not to yield on the convertibility law, which requires one dollar for every peso in circulation, but Brazil's announcement again raised concerns in Argentina that international investors will assume a devaluation is inevitable.

Enrique Szwach, an Argentine economist, said the country's economic predicament could be overcome by strict fiscal controls and other measures far short of a devaluation. But in a crisis that has been fed more by perception than reality, Mr. Szwach also said the events of the last few days could complicate the picture for Argentina.

Before Monday's announce-

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse, March 9

Close Prev. **Close Prev.** **Close Prev.** **Close Prev.**

Amsterdam 57.40 56.98 56.98 56.98

Aeson 108.24 107.50 107.50 107.50

ASML 279.00 278.50 278.50 278.50

Alcoa Nobel 179.70 182.20 182.20 182.20

Dordtsele cva 19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50

CSA cva 55.50 55.50 55.50 55.50

Eltelvior 13.10 13.10 13.10 13.10

Fortis 19.10 19.10 19.10 19.10

Groepen cva 11.10 11.20 11.20 11.20

Hosemeyer 137 134.50 134.50 134.50

K-OPEL 42.00 42.00 42.00 42.00

Hunter Douglas 67 68.40 68.40 68.40

ING cda 4.50 4.50 4.50 4.50

KPN 54.60 54.60 54.60 54.60

KPN BT 4.60 4.60 4.60 4.60

Nedloyd Group 46.10 46.50 46.50 46.50

Robeco 10.20 10.40 10.40 10.40

Residus 7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40

Royal Dutch 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20

Stork 17.20 17.20 17.20 17.20

Unilever cva 17.20 17.20 17.20 17.20

VNL 17.20 17.20 17.20 17.20

Walters Ki cva 12.10 12.10 12.10 12.10

EOB Index 262.71 262.71 262.71 262.71

Previouss : 263.38

Brussels

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NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

South K
pledge
Market

NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

					S16	High	Low	Last	Chg	%
	Div	Yld	PE	100s						
16/24 9% AACN		1.237		15	204	111 ^a	111	111 ^a	-	-4%
23/24 15% ABC Roll		.22	8	25 ^b	23	23	23	23	-	-2%
30/24 11% ABT Bid										
24/24 12% ACF Co	.12	3 ^c	1	1262	184 ^d	127 ^e	127 ^e	127 ^e	-	-2%
21/24 5% ACS Em					551	151 ^f	151 ^f	151 ^f	-	-2%
40/24 31% ACK Tc			26	151	40 ^g	39 ^g	39 ^g	39 ^g	-	-2%
21/24 16% ACTel S			29	124 ^h	-	-2%				
24/24 16% ACI Corp					2025	91 ⁱ	91 ⁱ	91 ⁱ	-	-2%
16/24 8% AES Chin					14	765	18	178 ^j	-	-2%
71/24 15% AES Co					12	1380	24 ^k	234 ^k	234 ^k	-2%
30/24 19% AK Steel					12	372	30 ^l	29 ^l	29 ^l	-2%
21/24 17% APS Hold					12	352	30 ^m	29 ^m	29 ^m	-2%
24/24 10% AST					12	152	15 ⁿ	14 ⁿ	14 ⁿ	-2%
21/24 12% AT&T Corp					11	247	22 ^o	21 ^o	21 ^o	-2%
16/24 7% AT&T Tel					11	247	22 ^o	21 ^o	21 ^o	-2%
22/24 7% Ace-Hill					310	17 ^p	16	16 ^p	-	-2%
27/24 17% Acidum					15	27887	16 ^q	15 ^q	15 ^q	-2%
24/24 14% AcmeMet			7	244	15 ^r	14 ^r	14 ^r	14 ^r	-	-2%
14/24 7% Acetel					29	2978	13	12 ^s	-	-2%
16/24 11% Acetech					28	2978	13	12 ^s	-	-2%
16/24 9% Acetech S					25	1409	10 ^t	16 ^t	16 ^t	-2%
25/24 12% Adacorp					22	10262	17 ^u	24 ^u	24 ^u	-2%
18/24 8% Adaptech					11	10	10	10	-	-2%
18/24 8% Adaptech II					11	10	10	10	-	-2%
23/24 19% Adapsys					16	22 ^v	22 ^v	22 ^v	-	-2%
38/24 21% Adaptecsy	.20	3 ^w	373	4638	23 ^x	23 ^x	23 ^x	23 ^x	-	-2%
53/24 14% Adaptec					20	300	20 ^y	24 ^y	24 ^y	-2%
19/24 12% AdatvLb					18	18	18	18	-	-2%
9/24 4% Adavtis					18	189	15 ^z	14 ^z	14 ^z	-2%
41/24 24% Adventus	.27	1 ^{aa}	13	703	71 ^{ab}	30 ^{ab}	30 ^{ab}	30 ^{ab}	-	-2%
37/24 23% Adventures	.27	1 ^{aa}	13	614	25 ^{ab}	25 ^{ab}	25 ^{ab}	25 ^{ab}	-	-2%
28/24 20% Adcomps					13	614	25 ^{ab}	25 ^{ab}	25 ^{ab}	-2%
21/24 13% Adcomps					13	614	25 ^{ab}	25 ^{ab}	25 ^{ab}	-2%
21/24 13% Adcomps					18	1897	10 ^{ac}	21	21 ^{ac}	-2%
43/24 12% Adcoms	2.08	2 ^{ad}	61	880	35 ^{ae}	36 ^{ae}	36 ^{ae}	36 ^{ae}	-	-2%
40/24 9% Adcoms					61	880	35 ^{ae}	36 ^{ae}	36 ^{ae}	-2%
28/24 17% Adcoms	.48	2 ^{ad}	20	100	25 ^{af}	25 ^{af}	25 ^{af}	25 ^{af}	-	-2%
19/24 4% Adcoms S					7	3284	5 ^{ag}	26 ^{ag}	26 ^{ag}	-2%
30/24 10% Adcoms					15	38	740	26 ^{ah}	26 ^{ah}	-2%
12/24 4% AdcomPh					15	1249	26 ^{ai}	6 ^{ai}	6 ^{ai}	-2%
46/24 6% Adins S					15	1393	27 ^{aj}	27 ^{aj}	27 ^{aj}	-2%
31/22 21% AlliedGe	.48	2.5	6	3	2774	27 ^{ak}	27 ^{ak}	27 ^{ak}	-	-2%
97/24 7% Alphabio					559	61 ^{al}	61 ^{al}	61 ^{al}	-	-2%
20/24 21% Altera					61	3299	51 ^{am}	51 ^{am}	51 ^{am}	-2%
24/24 10% AlarisFest					61	3299	51 ^{am}	51 ^{am}	51 ^{am}	-2%
16/24 8% Altair					16	27	15 ^{an}	15 ^{an}	15 ^{an}	-2%
94/24 26% AmerOn S					6978	85 ^{ao}	82 ^{ao}	82 ^{ao}	82 ^{ao}	-2%
20/24 19% AmerOr	.72	2.5	11	12	121	17 ^{ap}	16 ^{ap}	16 ^{ap}	16 ^{ap}	-2%
19/24 9% AmBldg					12	121	17 ^{ap}	16 ^{ap}	16 ^{ap}	-2%
17/24 10% AmCatalyst					12	268	16 ^{aq}	15 ^{aq}	15 ^{aq}	-2%
24/24 17% AmComFintech					14	1242	10 ^{ar}	13 ^{ar}	13 ^{ar}	-2%
31/24 25% Agree	.56	1 ^{as}	15	1061	29 ^{as}	29 ^{as}	29 ^{as}	29 ^{as}	-	-2%
10/24 4% Agilithcp					13	119	7 ^{at}	7 ^{at}	7 ^{at}	-2%
21/24 12% AMIS S					24	1122	21	20 ^{au}	20 ^{au}	-2%
7/24 5% AmMed					12	125	8 ^{av}	6	6 ^{av}	-2%
29/24 10% AmMobilMed					12	125	8 ^{av}	6	6 ^{av}	-2%
12/24 14% AmPacInv					34	5043	10 ^{aw}	17 ^{aw}	18 ^{aw}	-2%
15/24 9% Apibus					18	91	21 ^{ax}	20 ^{ax}	20 ^{ax}	-2%
22/24 15% ASKA-FL					18	262	20 ^{ay}	19 ^{ay}	20 ^{ay}	-2%
24/24 16% AmSurg S					12	1433	20 ^{az}	18 ^{az}	18 ^{az}	-2%
25/24 19% Armiled					12	479	22 ^{ba}	22 ^{ba}	22 ^{ba}	-2%
7/24 16% Arconic					20	1111	32 ^{bb}	45 ^{bb}	45 ^{bb}	-2%
19/24 18% ArchGm					13	1743	17 ^{bc}	70 ^{bc}	70 ^{bc}	-2%
41/24 20% Andress S					13	2426	12 ^{bd}	40 ^{bd}	41 ^{bd}	-2%
21/24 12% Andros					14	56	164	164	164	-2%
38/24 15% Antec					22	553	25 ^{be}	23 ^{be}	25 ^{be}	-1%
24/24 24% Apertus					18	1112	11 ^{bf}	10 ^{bf}	11 ^{bf}	-2%
23/24 14% Apesee					350	42	21	20 ^{bg}	20 ^{bg}	-2%
10/24 16% Apesee S					350	42	21	20 ^{bg}	20 ^{bg}	-2%
29/24 11% Apesee					350	42	21	20 ^{bg}	20 ^{bg}	-2%
13/24 54% ApdExtr					20	511	11 ^{ch}	10 ^{ch}	10 ^{ch}	-2%
20/24 134% ApdDgft					29	713	26 ^{ci}	26 ^{ci}	25 ^{ci}	-1%
31/24 15% ApdInnov					29	95	26 ^{ci}	29 ^{ci}	30 ^{ci}	-1%
44/24 164% ApdMtn					17	27429	50 ^{cj}	50 ^{cj}	50 ^{cj}	-1%
10/24 11% ApdMtn					21	407	21 ^{ck}	21 ^{ck}	21 ^{ck}	-1%
17/24 15% Arachn					21	407	21 ^{ck}	21 ^{ck}	21 ^{ck}	-1%
22/24 14% ArcticCo S	.24	1.8	13	2462	16 ^{cl}	15 ^{cl}	15 ^{cl}	15 ^{cl}	-	-2%
31/24 24% ArcticCo S	1.16	1.8	13	2462	16 ^{cl}	15 ^{cl}	15 ^{cl}	15 ^{cl}	-	-2%
37/24 9% Argosy					27	1671	10 ^{cm}	10 ^{cm}	10 ^{cm}	-1%
14/24 10% ArkBest	.64	1.8	15	516	52 ^{cn}	12 ^{cn}	12 ^{cn}	12 ^{cn}	-	-2%
34/24 16% Armor	.64	2.2	18	2597	25 ^{co}	25 ^{co}	25 ^{co}	25 ^{co}	-	-2%
20/24 16% Armetra					18	2257	25 ^{co}	25 ^{co}	25 ^{co}	-2%
61/24 114% AscendC					17	4024	25 ^{co}	25 ^{co}	25 ^{co}	-2%
71/24 75% Ashworth					80	704	60 ^{cp}	59 ^{cp}	60 ^{cp}	-2%
41/24 4% Aspc II					22	2423	9 ^{cq}	9 ^{cq}	9 ^{cq}	-2%
20/24 111% Aspc II					22	2312	36 ^{cr}	35 ^{cr}	36 ^{cr}	-2%
20/24 111% Aspc II					15	385	12 ^{cs}	12 ^{cs}	12 ^{cs}	-2%
34/24 25% Asymph					26	262	30 ^{ct}	30 ^{ct}	30 ^{ct}	-2%
35/24 194% AsysAir					15	1070	19 ^{cu}	19 ^{cu}	19 ^{cu}	-2%
27/24 10% AtmCorp S					18	520	19 ^{cu}	19 ^{cu}	19 ^{cu}	-2%
11/24 11% AtmCorp S					18	520	19 ^{cu}	19 ^{cu}	19 ^{cu}	-2%
24/24 14% Aturon					23	206	15 ^{cv}	15	15 ^{cv}	-2%
9/24 34% Autoviv					21	2102	39 ^{cy}	31 ^{cy}	31 ^{cy}	-2%
41/24 22% Autotek S					24	3274	36 ^{cz}	37 ^{cz}	36 ^{cz}	-2%
22/24 16% Autotek					18	1516	17 ^{cz}	17 ^{cz}	17 ^{cz}	-2%
29/24 4% Avx Corp					18	1483	6 ^{da}	5 ^{da}	5 ^{da}	-2%
42/24 224% AvxIT Ch					22	5252	22 ^{dc}	27 ^{dc}	22 ^{dc}	-2%

AMEX

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

11 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dly	Ytd	PE	% 100s	High	Low	Lates	Chg/pe
A											
9 1/2% AIM Str	.60	.74		-	18	43	87s	8	67s	-	+ 1/2
30% 20% AMG Corp	1.75	1.75		-	19	17	317s	20	20	317s	-
1/2% AMG Corp				-			117s	11	117s	-	+ 1/2
25% 20% AMC pl	1.75	7.50		-			11	11	11	200	-
4 1/2% ARC				-	7	390	317s	25	25	317s	-
7/8% ARI Hld				-	4	34	67s	6	67s	-	+ 1/2
25% 19% ARM Ppl	2.33	11.00		-		41	27	211s	211s	-	+ 1/2
4 1/2% ASR	40	10.80		-	7	291	317s	20	20	317s	-
69% 61% ATT Fd	2.76	4.42		-		74	657s	643s	651s	-	+ 3/2
0% 5% AcMrn Corp	.03	.4		-	26	97	88s	8	88s	5%	-
2% 1/2% Action				-			19s	19s	19s	-	+ 1/2
10% 4% AdmRsrc	.03	.3		-	13	6	15	9	82s	9	-
3% 1% AdmRsrc				-			181	17s	17s	19s	-
11% 11% AdmRsrc				-			17	17	17	19s	-
4% AdmMed				-	7	92	39s	21	31s	-	+ 1/2
10% 5% AdmMrd pl				-		66	101s	101s	101s	-	+ 1/2
10% 4% AirWorl				-		346	52s	50s	50s	-	+ 1/2
4% 2% Alrcard				-	23	74	34s	34s	34s	-	+ 1/2
7% 5% Alarco				-	10	23	67s	61s	61s	-	+ 1/2
12% 9% Alarco W				-	10	22	101s	101s	101s	-	-
5% 1% AlertCn				-		16	21s	21s	21s	-	-
10% 13% ALHngtn	1.44	9.3		-		15	154s	157s	157s	-	+ 1/2
4% 4% ALHngtn WTA				-		22	117s	117s	117s	-	-
8% 4% ALHngtn Wt				-		14	317s	317s	317s	-	-
10% 7% Allcom				-	13	15	97s	32s	32s	-	+ 1/2
10% 3% Alchalm				-		9	94s	91s	91s	-	+ 1/2
8% 4% AlpineGr				-		161	57s	51s	51s	-	-
11% 4% AlpineAlc	3.75	.72		-	100	514s	514s	514s	514s	-	-
5% 3% AlpineAlc				-		100	514s	514s	514s	-	-
5% 3% AlpinePZ				-	17	1817	101s	101s	101s	-	+ 1/2
12% 9% APFspT2	1.40	12.3		-	16	12	201s	201s	201s	-	+ 1/2
21% 14% AFSPt2	1.50	7.3		-	62	201s	201s	201s	201s	-	+ 1/2
4% 1% AmerEco				-	3	17s	15s	15s	15s	-	+ 1/2
11% 7% AExhi				-	109	17s	15s	15s	15s	-	+ 1/2
20% 23% AExhi of	2.25	9.3		-	10	23	23s	20s	23s	-	+ 1/2
10% 7% AExhi of Pl				-	7	17	23s	20s	23s	-	+ 1/2
4% 31% AIM 84	1.13	22.3		-	164	31s	31s	31s	31s	-	+ 1/2
15% 12% AIM 85	1.44	9.8		-	26	147s	146s	146s	146s	-	+ 1/2
13% 11% AIM 86	.96	8.0		-	45	12	117s	117s	117s	-	+ 1/2
11% 11% AIM 87	1.22	11.1		-	21	22	117s	117s	117s	-	+ 1/2
32% 36% Alstrof	1.05	2.2		-	21	2	471s	471s	471s	-	+ 1/2
21% 15% Am Ls	.80	4.0		-	2	201s	201s	201s	201s	-	+ 1/2
39% 17% Amztes	.48	1.4		-	579	38	377s	377s	377s	-	+ 1/2
39% 17% Amztes	4.0	1.4		-	2	38	377s	377s	377s	-	+ 1/2
12% 5% Amztes Inv	.82	10.3		-	12	74	77s	77s	77s	-	+ 1/2
10% 5% Amztes Inv	.44	10.7		-	6	7	6	6	6	-	+ 1/2
4% 2% AscErd				-	6	3	6	6	6	-	+ 1/2
1/2% AmShrd				-		5	5	5	5	-	-
4% 3% AT&T Tech				-	12	40	4	317s	317s	-	+ 1/2
10% 5% Ampad				-	17	35	57s	55s	55s	-	+ 1/2
11% 6% Ampad wt				-		305	17s	14s	14s	-	+ 1/2
15% 11% Amwest	.40	2.7		-	1	147s	146s	146s	146s	-	+ 1/2
20% 9% Anerad				-	72	73s	73s	73s	73s	-	+ 1/2
11% 7% Anerad				-	12	73s	73s	73s	73s	-	+ 1/2
11% 7% Anerad				-	13	165	97s	94s	94s	-	+ 1/2
14% 6% Arrowgen				-	162	64s	51s	51s	51s	-	+ 1/2
9% 6% ArrowwA				-	7	656	656	656	656	-	+ 1/2
7% 2% Arthy				-	15	242	94s	94s	94s	-	+ 1/2
7% 7% AsLlvn				-	12	672	672	672	672	-	+ 1/2
3% 9% Astroic				-	21	31	29s	27s	27s	-	+ 1/2
7% 2% Atari				-	8	822	317s	317s	317s	-	+ 1/2
7% 5% Atalont				-	10	72	77s	67s	77s	-	+ 1/2
10% 5% Atalont	.10	1.4		-	10	72	77s	67s	77s	-	+ 1/2
10% 5% Atalont				-	6	6	6	6	6	-	+ 1/2
3% 1% B&H O				-	2	211s	211s	211s	211s	-	-
1.05e+39.1				-	2	211s	211s	211s	211s	-	-
B											
3% 1% BB&H O					2	211s	211s	211s	211s	-	-

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a cash or stock dividend denominating to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend yield are for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annualized disbursements based on the latest declaration.

The following definitions apply to terms used in this document:

- a — defined above except (a).
- b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c — Liquidating dividend.
- cld — called.
- d — new yearly low.
- e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.

- e. dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- f. dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- g. dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest directors meeting.
- h. dividend declared or paid this year, as circumstances require.

...and dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative basis with dividends in arrears, new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading, and - need day delivery. P/E = price-earnings ratio. r = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus

F—Dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
S—~~Stock~~-P.R. Dividend begins with date of split.
S—split
T—dividend paid in stock to preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
U—new yearly high.

U — user's high.
V — trading halted.
VI — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such corporation.
WD — when distributed.
WI — when issued.

wI — when issued.
 wW — with warrants.
 x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
 xD — ex-distribution.
 xw — ex-warrant.
 y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
 yd — yield.

SPORTS

O'Neal's Magic Dispatches Lakers

The Associated Press

These days it seems the Orlando Magic can't miss, even with Shaquille O'Neal at the foul line and a victory at stake.

O'Neal made two game-clinching free throws in Orlando's 114-110 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers on Wednesday night, as the Magic improved their home record to 30-1 and stayed six games in front of the New York Knicks in the Atlantic Division.

"I just put them up and they went in," O'Neal, a 55 percent shooter from the free-throw

line, said of his foul shots with 4.6 seconds left.

The Magic got from another big game from their center, who scored 29 points in the first half and delivered two pivotal lay-

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

ups in the last two minutes. He had 20 of 26 from the field, had 11 rebounds and blocked five shots.

"He showed that he is the best player in the league," said the Lakers' center, Vlade Divac. "He's not supposed to make

those two free throws at the clutch time."

Anthony Peeler led Los Angeles with 26 points. Divac had 23 points and 15 rebounds, but the Lakers played without three injured starters, Cedric Ceballos, Eddie Jones and Elden Campbell.

Orlando led by as many as 16 earlier in the second half, but the Lakers closed to 112-109 on Lloyd Daniels' two free throws with 27 seconds left.

Then O'Neal rebounded Brian Shaw's miss on the other end

and was fouled by Divac. O'Neal made both shots.

Jazz 114, Mavericks 87: Utah, which avenged its worst loss of the season and increased its Midwest Division lead over San Antonio to three games, held a 20-point lead in the third quarter, allowing its coach, Jerry Sloan, to rest Karl Malone and Jeff Hornacek in the final period.

Knicks 108, Celtics 100: Anthony Mason had 19 points, 12 rebounds and 7 assists as New York beat Boston for the second consecutive night.

Patrick Ewing, with a season-high 46 points the night before, got 12 before leaving the game late in the third quarter.

Atlanta 99, Denver 88: Ken Norman had a season-high 33 points and eight rebounds as Atlanta broke Denver's four-game winning streak.

Mook 25, Timberwolves 104: Hot-shooting Detlef Schrempf went 5 for 6 from 3-point range and scored 27 points as Seattle beat Minnesota.

Schrempf, shooting 62 percent in his last eight games, made 9 of 12 shots overall.

Warriors 120, Clippers 107: A victory over Los Angeles gave Golden State its first winning streak of 1995.

The Warriors, who upset the Spartans in Seattle on Monday, won consecutive games for the first time since December.

Iowa Upsets Michigan State, 79-78

The Associated Press

Big Ten and its two best 3-point shooters in Michigan State's Shawn Respert and Iowa's Chris Kingsbury.

Respert led all scorers with 39 points on 15-of-26 shooting.

COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

including 7 of 15 from long range.

Teammate Quinton Brooks had 12 points.

"Respert is awfully tough to find," Davis said. "I thought we did a good job holding him to 39."

Jess Settles led Iowa with 22 points, while Kingsbury got 20 on 7-of-12 shooting and was 6 of 10 from 3-point range.

But the hero of the game was Andre Woolridge, who scored all 10 of his points in the second half and made the winning shot with 2.3 seconds to play.

Rangers Get Victory-Plus

The Associated Press

Steve Larmer joined the "1,000-point club" in style.

Needing just two points to reach the milestone, he got three assists and the winning goal in the New York Rangers' 6-4 victory over the New Jersey Devils on Wednesday night.

"The thousand is nice, but it's pretty disappointing if you

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

don't win," said Larmer, who became the 43rd player in the NHL to reach 1,000 points.

He set up Brian Noonan for a tie-breaking goal early in the third period. Then, after Stephane Richer scored for New Jersey to make it 4-all, Larmer scored with 1:14 left before assisting on Mark Messier's empty-netter at 19:16.

The Devils also lost top defenseman Ken Daneyko for four weeks. He hurt his right knee in a first-period fight with the Rangers' Joe Kocur.

Sabres 2, Canadiens 2: Alexander Mogilny scored in the third period and Dominik Hasek made 30 saves as Buffalo tied Montreal.

The Sabres were held in the game by Hasek as the Canadiens outshot them by 32-16.

SCOREBOARD**NBA Standings****EASTERN CONFERENCE****Atlantic Division**

W L Pct GF Gd

Orlando 46 14 .767 68

New York 39 21 .627 70

Boston 24 35 .407 70

New Jersey 23 35 .377 70

Philadelphia 27 42 .407 70

Miami 23 35 .377 70

Drexel 17 42 .286 26

Washington 15 38 .299 35

Central Division

Charlotte 32 22 .572 47

Indiana 35 22 .627 47

Cleveland 34 24 .627 47

Chicago 30 29 .500 27

Atlanta 28 30 .472 47

Detroit 22 36 .409 14

Milwaukee 22 38 .367 35

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

W L Pct GF Gd

Utah 44 16 .733 68

San Antonio 39 17 .694 3

Houston 34 23 .591 23

Denver 27 22 .556 47

Dallas 28 22 .556 47

Minnesota 14 44 .267 28

Pacific Division

Phoenix 46 14 .767 68

Seattle 39 18 .684 57

LA Lakers 30 27 .526 47

Portland 21 26 .454 32

Sacramento 29 28 .509 27

Golden State 18 48 .219 35

L.A. Clippers 12 47 .277 34

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 21 38 .563 28-14

Washington 13 11 22 25-11

DH: Hill 9-13 7-11 25, Houston 12-22 11-20; W: Webster 7-15 5-11 26, Howard 10-20 1-21, Saites 6-16 6-7 13, McLean 9-12 2-3 27, Rebounds: Hill 11, Webster 11, Howard 12, McLean 12, Assists: Hill 23, Dumas 22, McLean 27, Howard 27 (Howard 9).

Phoenix 21 36 28 20-18

Boston 24 28 22 23-18

Seattle 24 28 22 23-18

LA Lakers 21 36 28 20-18

Portland 21 36 28 20-18

Sacramento 22 36 28 20-18

Golden State 23 36 28 20-18

L.A. Clippers 22 36 28 20-18

Wednesday's results

NHL Standings**EASTERN CONFERENCE****Atlantic Division**

W L T Pts GF Gd

N.Y. Rangers 13 9 3 .520 68

Philadelphia 10 9 3 .520 67

N.J. Islanders 9 10 3 .429 67

Toronto 9 12 3 .429 67

Vancouver 9 12 3 .429 67

Montreal 9 12 3 .429 67

Buffalo 9 12 3 .429 67

Hartford 9 12 3 .429 67

Montreal 9 12 3 .429 67

Northwest Division

Quebec 16 4 2 .357 92

Pittsburgh 15 4 2 .357 92

St. Louis 15 4 2 .357 92

Buffalo 9 12 3 .429 67

Hartford 9 12 3 .429 67

Montreal 7 10 5 19 .517 78

to Owners
Best Offer

CHAMPS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune SPORTS

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1995

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Gritschuk and Platov Retain Lead in Dance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BIRMINGHAM — Olympic champions Oksana Gritschuk and Evgeni Platov of Russia gave another display of their ice dancing mastery Thursday at the World Figure Skating Championships to move nearer to a second straight world title.

There was no sign of the knee injury that Platov said would need surgery at the season's end as he and Gritschuk scotched suggestions they might be rusty after missing last month's European championships.

The Finnish winners in Dortmund, Susanna Rakkamo, and Petri Kokko, were in second place after the original dance portion of the competition. The French couple Sophie Momot and Pascal Lavanchy were third as the top three couples held their positions from Tuesday's compulsories.

In what they have said is their last amateur competition, the Russians' quickstep was a lesson in fast-paced but controlled ice dancing.

"The knee bothered me only a very little bit," Platov said. "You get such an adrenaline shot when you're in competition, you don't even think about it."

He and Gritschuk, who train in Wilmington, Delaware, placed first with eight of the nine judges. They are to unveil a much-anticipated Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers routine in the medal-deciding free dance on Friday.

The Czech pair of Radka Kovarikova and René Novotny made the fewest mistakes among the top pairs to win that gold medal Wednesday night.

The California-based couple, squeezed onto the medals so many times before by Russian skaters, won the title ahead of

defending champions Yevgenia Shishkova and Vadim Naumov. With U.S. champions Jenni Meno and Todd Sand moving up to claim the bronze, all three medals went to engaged couples skating classical routines.

Novotny and Kovarikova survived her early stumble on a triple-toe loop and her strained landing on the throw-triple salchow in a routine to Verdi.

Retaining the lead they held after the short program, their marks ranged from 5.6-5.8 for technical merit and 5.7-5.9 for presentation.

"When I overcame the triple-toe, I knew it was not the end of the program and I just got stronger," said Kovarikova, who will join the full-time professional ranks with her partner next season.

On an evening when the favorites were not in top form, the most flawless performance came from Meno and Sand with their romantic ronnie to Puccini's "Nessun Dorma."

Their program, however, lacked the speed and difficulty of the other routines, and their marks ranged from 5.5-5.6 and 5.5-5.9. Fifth going into the free state, they placed third on the night to move up to third overall.

It was the first U.S. pairs medal at the worlds since 1991, when Sand teamed with Natasha Kuchiki to win bronze. Sand and Meno became a team after falling in love while skating with different partners at the 1992 Olympics in Albertville, France.

They were engaged at the Lilhammers Games last year and will marry in July.

Less riveting, but still deemed worthy of the silver, was an unpolished performance by Naumov and Shishkova. The Russian pair were out of sync in their jumps and failed to keep



VASSILY ANANOV/AP/WIDEWORLD

The quickstepping Oksana Gritschuk and Evgeni Platov were first with eight of nine judges.

time to their accompaniment with Schubert, finishing more than a second after the music had stopped.

Third after the short program, Naumov and Shishkova were second in the free state and appeared to finish as high as they did on reputation.

Naumov didn't see it that way.

"I'm not happy with the marks for the free skating," he said. "I think our performance was not a bad one. When we won the last World Championships, we skated worse than here."

Falling out of contention were the European champions Mandy Wötschl and Ingo Steiner, second after the short. She fell attempting a double axel and stumbled on two other jumps and they finished fifth.

Kovarikova and Novotny became the first Czechs to win the pairs title.

And, although it was only the fifth time in 31 years that a Russian or Soviet pair had won, Russia could still claim an assist.

Kovarikova and Novotny train in Lake Arrowhead, California, under the coaching of 10-time world champion

Irina Rodnina, the greatest pairs skater ever.

Rodnina, always cool on the ice in her heyday, was a bundle of nerves watching her pupils.

"It was much easier my 10 championships than this one," she said, laughing.

Kovarikova, 20, and Novotny, 31, have finished fourth on six occasions in Olympics, world and European championships while Russians dominated.

Their only major medal before this was a silver at the 1992 world championships, won by the Russians Natalia Mishukova and Artur Dmitriev.

Niyongabo Flap Diminishes IAAF's Show Even More

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

BARCELONA — The 5th IAAF World Indoor Championships will begin Friday with everything but the most famous championships.

The British team has said that Linford Christie will come to watch, not to run, so the International Amateur Athletic Federation shrugged Thursday and moved onto the next disaster: the refusal by Spanish authorities to allow Venecita Niyongabo into the country.

At 21, Niyongabo, from Burundi, is the next best thing to

world champion Nouredine Morceli — who isn't here — and he was planning to win the 3,000 meters. Flying in Wednesday from Italy, where he trains,

he landed in Barcelona without

a visa, though he had an invitation from the IAAF to receive a

visa. He was detained for three hours — "I used the term 'detained' guardedly," said the British coach, Malcolm Arnold, whose team does not include Colin Jackson or Sally Gunnell.

Neither the U.S. team arrived

without Jackie Joyner-Kersee, Michael Johnson and Gwen Torrence, as track and field

once again fails to promote itself in the United States.

Rossweiss and Darren Braithwaite could run as well. Since

only two places are allotted to Britain, that was the end of that.

Rossweiss and Braithwaite will have the chance to prove themselves, while the audience in the Palau Sant Jordi and the

supposed 1 billion watching worldwide on television — but

maybe not for very long, once

they've failed to recognize the

contestants — will wonder why

the world's best sprinters can't

come down from the stands to

enter the competition.

The answer seems to have in-

volved a series of behind-closed-

doors misunderstandings. But

the controversy can't have hurt

show for the second-tier stars: A

few good names, but not

enough, chased by others who

might look back on the weekend

as their breakthrough.

The incongruity is that

they're calling it a world champion-

ships when they do not

have the best here," said the

British coach, Malcolm Arnold,

whose team does not include

Colin Jackson or Sally Gunnell.

Primo Nebiolo, expressed "his con-

cern" to the Spanish authorities,

who were trying to reach

Niyongabo to apologize and get

him to return.

"He says he's fine, he has

nothing against anyone, but after

his experience at the airport

he has no desire to get back here," Winner quoted Niyongabo as saying. "He got back to Rome at midnight, he had a

long season, and he almost spent

the night in the train station try-

ing to get back to Siena."

As for Christie, the Olympic

and World champion sprinter

who had twice changed his

mind already, he said, once and for all, that he would happily

run in the 60-meter race — but

only if teammates Michael

Arnold pointed out that the IAAF hasn't made proper room in its calendar and, more important, hasn't offered prize money worthy of the best professional athletes. Nebiolo disagreed, but then his best defense was that all the top high-jumpers and pole-vaulters had come; eventually he relented, indicating that prize money will come to all major IAAF championships following the 1996 Olympics.

"What is the reason they are not here?" he said. "If it is a problem of money, I understand things are different and maybe in the future we will try to see if really the only reason is money. It would not be so nice for us to accept that great athletes don't take part in the world championships only for money. If they are great, they are great because they win world championships."

In the past, Nebiolo has said his championships wouldn't offer prize money as long as the Olympics remained "amateur" in the loosest use of the word. But now: "If the IOC refuses to discuss this problem, then the problem will be faced by us alone."

"But I don't want to say prize money," he added. "Prize money is not the real word. We will make an indemnity."

In China, Calls Go Out: Bring Back Ma Junren

Reuters

BEIJING — As calls increased Thursday for the leader of the "Ma Family Army" of women's distance running team in Beijing's international road relay, and belittled them for showing up in ill-fitting outfits and high-heeled shoes.

Wang's team struggled home in fifth place, 5 minutes, 36 seconds behind the winner, Japan. Romania, Russia and New Zealand also beat China, which barely edged out Ukraine.

The newspapers joined calls to bring back Ma, the prickly coach who propelled his athletes to the pinnacle of sports glory in 1993 but later pushed them too far with what Wang called high-handed coaching and financial impropriety.

"I think his basic problem has been one of communication with his athletes," Wei said. "If there is a problem, everyone should make a thorough self-criticism — just like our Chairman Mao Tse-tung liked to say."

Since most of his team abandoned him, Ma has been injured in a car crash, had his appendix removed and his father has died.

Now has Wang Junxia's life been easy since the breakup.

Just 18 months ago she was hailed for her world championship in the 10,000 meters and marathon and for launching China into the sport's elite.

But on Thursday, there was little but scorn for the woman who slashed 42 seconds off the 10,000-meter world record in 1993 and earned last year's coveted Jessie Owens Award.

Shanghai newspaper ridiculed Wang and her teammates, who defected from Ma's squad last December, branding them fat and ill-disciplined.

Commentators mocked a humiliating weekend outing by

"The Record" — Roberto Baggio, in his first game for 14 weeks, played 90 minutes and made the pass from which Fabrizio Ravanelli scored in Juventus' 1-0 victory over Lazio in an Italian Cup semifinal first-leg tie.

The French government will provide \$15 million in aid to auto racing jeopardized by a ban on tobacco companies sponsoring sports events, Premier Edouard Balladur said in Le Mans. (AP)

SIDELINES

Cejka Ties Course Record With 66

AGADIR, Morocco (Reuters) — Alexander Cejka, who won his first European PGA tournament last Sunday at the Andalucia Open, equalled the course record Thursday with a 6-under-par 66 in the first round of the Moroccan Open.

He led Sam Torrance of Scotland, a first-time winner this season, was tied at 68 with fellow Swede Anders Gillner, Michel Besanceney of France, Eamonn Darcy of Ireland and Malcolm Mackenzie of England.

The Extremadura Open, scheduled for Badajoz, Spain, on March 30-April 2, has been canceled because organizers can raise only 60 percent of the \$400,000 prize money, the European Tour said.

Rams' Move Is Meeting Opposition

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The Rams' moving of their NFL franchise from Anaheim to St. Louis, once considered a done deal, has come under recent attack by owners with financial concerns and, now, the Fox TV network, which paid the league \$1.5 billion last year to broadcast National Football Conference games that included the Los Angeles-based Rams.

Fox officials have issued a letter formally opposing the move. Sources said the letter demands a monetary rebate to compensate Fox for losing a "home" team in the nation's second-ranked TV market in exchange for a team in the 18th-ranked market.

For the Record

Roberto Baggio, in his first game for 14 weeks, played 90 minutes and made the pass from which Fabrizio Ravanelli scored in Juventus' 1-0 victory over Lazio in an Italian Cup semifinal first-leg tie.

The French government will provide \$15 million in aid to auto racing jeopardized by a ban on tobacco companies sponsoring sports events, Premier Edouard Balladur said in Le Mans. (AP)

Nippon's In, France Out — By Mere 13 Seconds

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — In a wild and unexpected end to a woeful season, ill-fated France 3 came within seconds of advancing to the America's Cup challenger semifinals, but fell short.

It was a final blow to the French, who nearly destroyed their race boat in December when they dropped it from a launch crane, then lost the keel and capsized their training boat in February, then finally were damaged here Sunday, the same day one Australia sank in strong winds.

Still, France 3 entered this last day of round robins trailing the Japanese entry Nippon by three points, with a victory Wednesday worth five points.

France's dream was to beat Sydney '95 and hope that Rioja de Espana, with the worst record in the fleet, beat Nippon. It almost happened.

The French easily outsailed Sydney 95, by 1 minute 36 seconds, after starting helmsman

Bertrand Pace forced his Australian rival into a foul at the start, resulting in a penalty turn.

Nippon, meantime, fell behind Rioja de Espana in the gentle, 6- to 8-knot winds on the first leg and proved unable, through two-thirds of the 18.5-mile race, to get the lead. But on

the next-to-last leg, the Japanese engaged the blue Spanish racer in a furious tacking duel, and edged ahead with 200 meters to go to the last turning mark.

The Japanese rounded the mark a scant eight seconds ahead, then hung on nervously to win by 13 seconds.

The Japanese advance to the challenger semifinals, which begin March 18, for the second straight time since joining the Cup community in 1992. They joined the fleet leader Team New Zealand, second-place one-Australia and New Zealand's Chris Dickson's TAG Heuer.

OBSERVER

The Trials of Trials

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — After many years of watching the most widely celebrated trial in human history, I slipped quietly into a coma. Johnnie Cochran objected. I was deeply flattered.

Cochran was the most brilliant defense attorney to put a leaden thumb on the scales of justice since Socrates argued his own case. Now he was objecting to my very own coma. Surely there were rich book possibilities here.

Judge Lance Ito dealt summarily with him. "Cochran," said Ito, "so eat your prunes." Marcia Clark objected that it was unfair to give dietary advice to the defense.

"Nuts," replied Ito. It called for a 20-minute recess, which lasted three days. This led to 48 hours of commercials. During an intermission between arguments for headache nostrums versus denture adhesives, I was horrified to hear Greta Garbo Sustained tell CNN that capital punishment was possible in cases like mine.

On Court TV, however, Fred Graham said I'd probably escape the death penalty by invoking the doctrine of habeas schmabeas. This ancient principle, enunciated by Cato the Younger with the permission of Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, forbids executing anybody who slips into coma at a television trial lasting longer than three years.

Unfortunately, a CBS guest lawyer said the Supreme Court was sick and tired of both habeas schmabeas and Byrd's talk about Catos, whether Younger or Elder.

Then — possible salvation. A good woman, 30 years resident in Los Angeles, had an alibi for me. Though her Hispanic roots went back to the conquistadors.

she testified in Urdu that I could not be in a coma because she had just spent the weekend with my lawyers, who told her I wasn't.

"Why is this woman testifying in Urdu instead of her native Spanish?" asked F. Lee Bailey, the most dynamic defense lawyer since Perry Mason made a monkey out of Hamilton Burger once a week for 20 years on CBS.

"Rephrase your description," Judge Ito cautioned me. "You should say that Perry made hamburger out of Ham Burger once a week."

"I object," thundered Marcia Clark. "This constant dietary dialogue between the bench and defense counsel is outrageous."

"Oh, button your lip," said the judge.

Alan Dershowitz phoned a year or two later when the trial resumed. "As your lawyer —"

"Alan Dershowitz is my lawyer? The same Alan Dershowitz I saw in that terrific Jeremy Irons movie about Claus von Bülow is my lawyer?"

He said to cut the etcetera, as he was due on the Larry King show to demand the entire Los Angeles Police Department be indicted for letting me slip into a coma.

If that didn't get me off, he said, he was ready to demand that the Supreme Court be impeached for contempt of Cato the Younger.

It insisted I hang up the telephone, but suggested I urge Dershowitz to drop by the court some day as he might pick up some excellent dietary advice.

"Your Honor," cried Marcia Clark, "I object most vigorously to the court's constantly favoring the defense in nutritional matters and demand equal advice to the prosecution."

"Eat your heart out," said Ito.

Others argued that the complication lies with Wenner himself, whose

The Associated Press
Rolling Stone founder Wenner, 49, put New York's gossip mill in gear.

last magazine venture is the glossy Family Life, a 180-degree turn from Rolling Stone, the rock-and-roll counterculture magazine he created in the 1960s.

In recent years, Wenner, 49, has talked publicly about how he has given up the drugs and wild living of the old days for the pleasures of his 26-year marriage and being a father to his three sons.

When contacted by The Washington Post, both Jane and Jane Wenner declined to comment for this story.

This chapter in Jam Wenner's long public history began in December, when Jane and Jane canceled their annual New Year's Eve party and told friends there were problems. Jane moved out of their five-story, \$3 million Manhattan town house and into a \$500-a-night suite in the celebrity-friendly Mark Hotel with a 28-year-old former male model who designs for Calvin Klein.

Soon the gossip mill was in gear. Predictably, the New York Post's widely read Page Six column was first, and dropped regular hints throughout

January that there was more to the Wenner breakup than anyone was printing. The gay gossip columnist for the Village Voice also dropped hints.

"He's the man of the moment," began one Page Six item about Wenner's lover.

"The hunky young Calvin Klein executive is getting famous, partly because he's friends with famous folk like Ross Bleckner, David Geffen and Jann Wenner." (Bleckner, a New York painter, and Geffen, a record executive, are both homosexual and part of what is known as the "velvet mafia," the powerful group of gay men in America's arts and entertainment industries.)

By early February, Newsweek ran an article about the breakup and its implications for Wenner's company, but shied away from mentioning Wenner's lover. In late February, a mainstream British newspaper, the Mail on Sunday, outed Wenner. Four days later, Page Six ran an item headlined "British paper outs Wenner."

"We don't approve of outing," said Paul Palmer, associate editor of the Mail on Sunday. But in this case, he said, it was relevant to the possible

breakup of Wenner's magazine company, and because Wenner is "a man associated with the macho world of rock stars and film stars" who has himself "never pulled his punches" in the pages of Rolling Stone.

But it turns out, the Mail on Sunday did not first out Wenner. Advertising Age, an trade publication, mentioned Wenner and his lover by name in a small item in a gossip column called Adages on Jan. 30. The writer of the column, Melanie Wells, said she thought "everyone knew. There wasn't any newsworthy anguish or soul-searching involved."

But it was the Page Six item that set The Wall Street Journal in pursuit of its story. Also in response to Page Six, New York magazine, which had been working on a story on Wenner for several weeks, began gearing up for publication in the issue on newsstands this week.

"While I still may have unresolved feelings about this whole issue and what's appropriate," said Kurt Anderson, New York's editor in chief, "those became theoretical and academic after a 500,000-circulation New York newspaper reported it."

There were reports that Wenner had gotten stories about him killed in other publications. Anderson said: "I talked to Jann, and he said, 'I really don't want you to do this,' and I said, 'I can't promise you that.' Nonetheless, Anderson waited and fretted over what to do. 'It's all about we the media elite thinking that the great unwashed out there can't deal with the fact that he's gay,'" he said. "As if we can deal with it but they can't."

Time magazine editors discussed a story but decided against it. "We weren't sure that this was not a sort of midlife antic," said James R. Gaines, Time's managing editor, "and that he would return home a wiser man."

Meanwhile, friends say Wenner has never been happier. "We all want to break out," said a longtime friend of Wenner's. "There is enormous pressure on everybody in New York to perform perfectly all the time. It's an anti-life pressure. It is based on nothing but this overwhelming fear that with one mistake you can lose everything. In a way you have to admire Jann for saying, 'This is what I want.'"

PEOPLE

Bolshoi Ballet Director Resigns After 3 Decades

Yuri Grigorovich, the driving force behind the Bolshoi Ballet for three decades, has resigned as artistic director after months of conflict with management. A spokesman for the Bolshoi Theater said Grigorovich, 68, "is in excellent shape, but he does not want to tolerate the strife any longer." There was no immediate word on whether the resignation had been accepted. Grigorovich indicated in an interview with ITAR-Tass news agency that he might seek a job with a ballet company in the West.

Elizabeth Hurley's face can help sell cosmetics, the Estee Lauder company believes. The 29-year-old British actress, who is Hugh Grant's live-in girlfriend, was introduced at a press conference as the company's new signature face. She will be featured in ads starting in July.

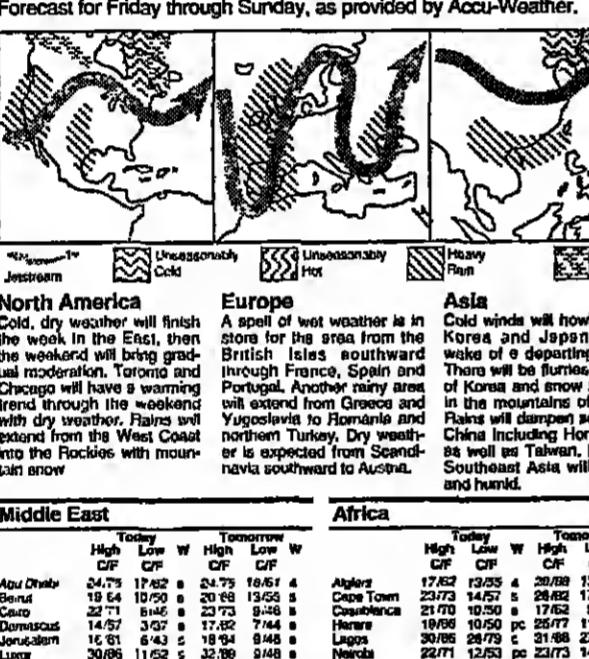
Paul Davies, a mathematical physicist who has written and lectured on interconnections between science and theology, has won a \$1 million prize for his contributions to religions thought and inquiry. Davies, a professor of natural philosophy at the University of Adelaide in Australia, has been named winner of the 1995 Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion.

Paul Newman listened, as Robert Redford spoke for four hours about acting and directing to a class at the New School for Social Research. Newman arranged the visit as president of the Actors Studio and listened from the front row.

Greg Louganis gave President Bill Clinton two autographed copies of his new book — one for the president and one for his daughter, Chelsea — when Clinton met briefly with the Olympic gold medalist.

WEATHER

Europe									
	Today			Tomorrow			Wednesday		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Aberdeen	19.95	12.33	+	16.91	12.53	+	17.91	13.53	+
Amsterdam	16.61	12.23	c	14.98	9.29	-	15.61	11.23	+
Ankara	7.44	2.23	c	9.48	2.23	-	7.44	2.23	+
Athens	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Bahrain	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Belgrade	11.52	4.39	+	11.52	3.07	+	11.52	4.39	+
Berlin	8.43	3.22	+	10.52	3.07	+	8.43	3.22	+
Besiktas	7.44	2.35	c	9.48	2.35	-	7.44	2.35	+
Budapest	8.43	3.22	+	10.52	3.07	+	8.43	3.22	+
Copenhagen	11.52	3.22	+	13.52	3.07	+	11.52	3.22	+
Dubai	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Dubrovnik	11.52	4.39	+	11.52	3.07	+	11.52	4.39	+
Eduardo	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Florence	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Glasgow	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Helsinki	11.52	4.39	+	11.52	3.07	+	11.52	4.39	+
Istanbul	11.52	4.39	+	11.52	3.07	+	11.52	4.39	+
La Palma	21.70	13.95	+	18.95	14.27	+	21.70	13.95	+
Lisbon	11.52	4.39	+	11.52	3.07	+	11.52	4.39	+
London	11.52	4.39	+	11.52	3.07	+	11.52	4.39	+
Madrid	16.61	8.43	+	17.63	3.07	+	16.61	8.43	+
Milan	16.61	8.43	+	17.63	3.07	+	16.61	8.43	+
Moscow	8.43	3.22	c	10.52	3.07	+	8.43	3.22	+
Munich	11.52	4.39	+	11.52	3.07	+	11.52	4.39	+
Nice	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Oporto	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Palma	12.52	8.43	+	15.59	12.53	+	12.52	8.43	+
Paris	16.61	8.43	+	17.63	3.07	+	16.61	8.43	+
Prague	6.43	3.22	c	9.48	2.35	+	6.43	3.22	+
Rome	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Saint Petersburg	5.41	3.22	c	5.41	3.22	+	5.41	3.22	+
Stockholm	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Toronto	12.52	8.43	+	15.59	12.53	+	12.52	8.43	+
Venice	4.45	3.22	c	12.03	7.24	+	4.45	3.22	+
Vienna	16.61	12.44	+	14.67	7.24	+	16.61	12.44	+
Wiesbaden	8.43	3.22	c	4.45	3.22	+	8.43	3.22	+
Zurich	8.43	3.22	c	13.55	9.41	+	8.43	3.22	+



Legend: 9 sunny, 6 partly cloudy, cloudy, sh.-showers, 1 rain, 2 snow, 3 sleet, 4 snow-shower, 5 blizzard, 6 snow, 7 snow-squall, 8 snow, 9 blizzard, 10 snow-shower, 11 snow, 12 snow-squall, 13 snow, 14 snow, 15 snow-shower, 16 snow, 17 snow-squall, 1